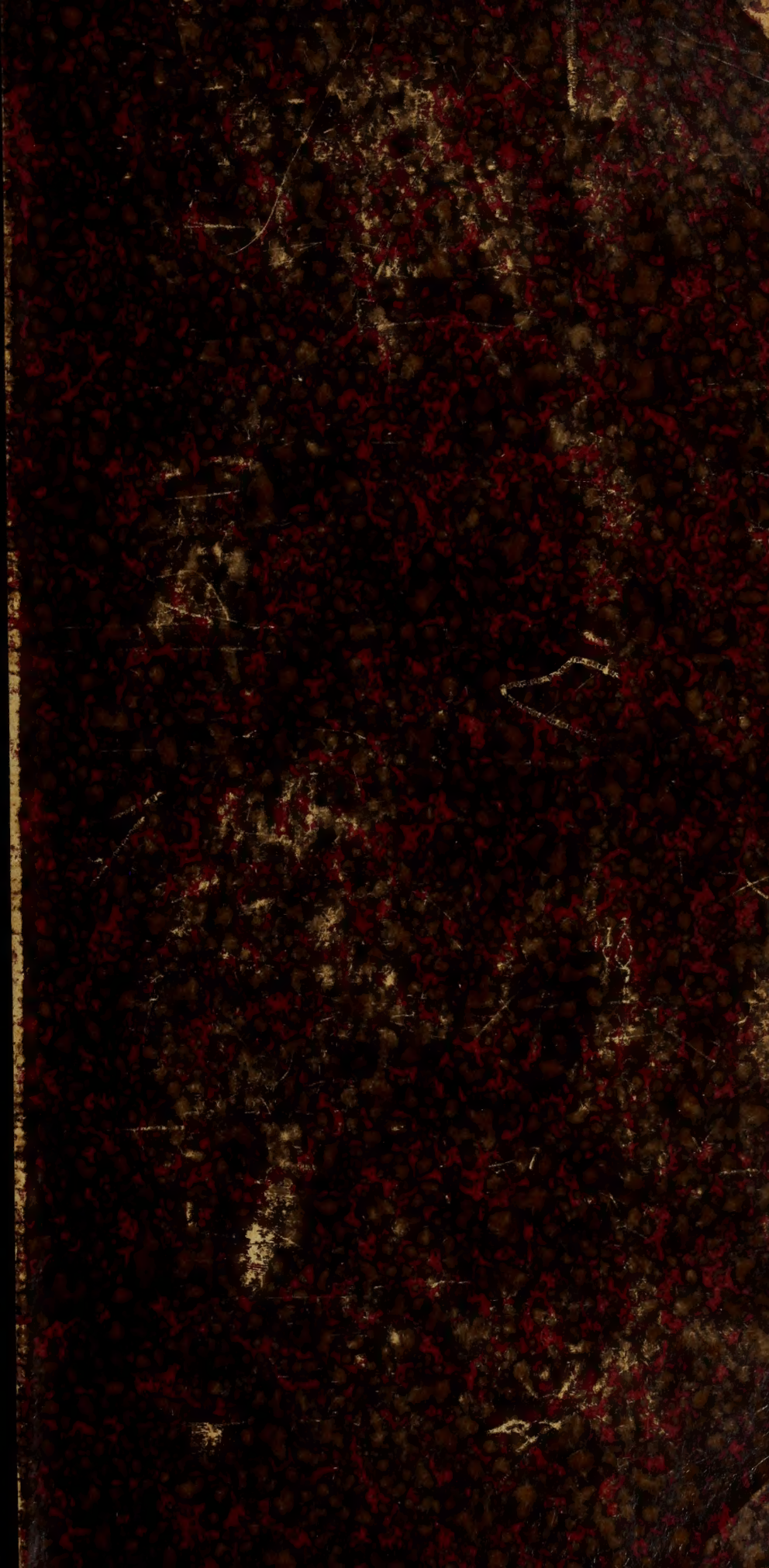
WHITEHOUSE

The Translation of the Mosella of Ausonius

LATIN
A. B.

1902

UNIVERSITY
OF
ILL. LIBRARY



Learning and Labor.
LIBRARY
OF THE
University of Illinois.
CLASS. BOOK. VOLUME.
1902 W58
Accession No.

LIBRARY
UNIV. OF ILL.

The Translation of The Mosella of Ausonius, with Vocabulary and Notes.

Edith Ursula Whitehouse.

Thesis for the Degree of A. B.

in the

College of Literature and Arts

in the

University of Illinois,

June, 1902.

204/200 Wh.E

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

May 30 1902

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

Edith Ursula Whitehouse

ENTITLED The Translation of the Mosella of Ausonius with Vocabulary and Notes

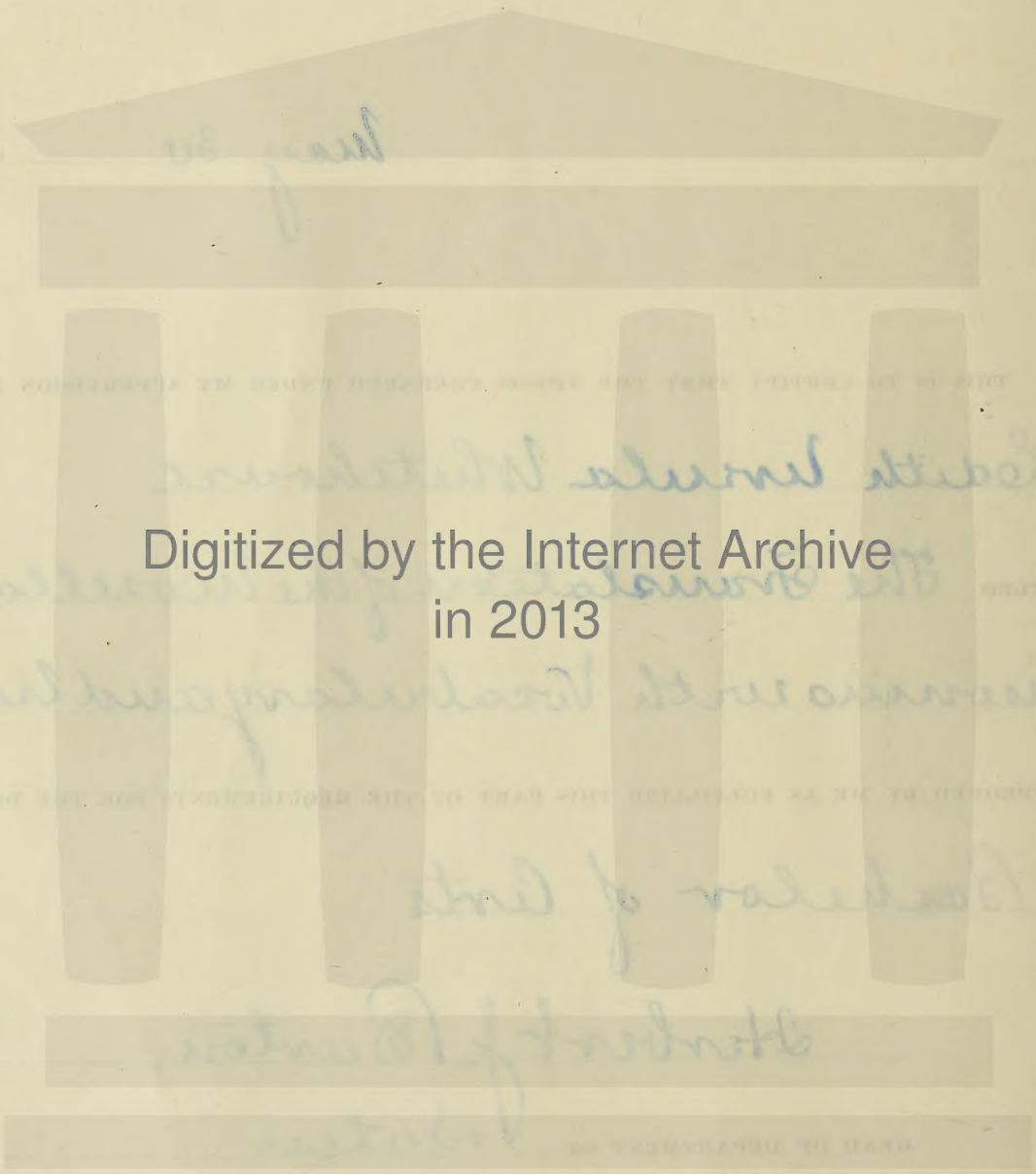
IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF Bachelor of Arts

Herbert J. Barton,

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF Latin

W58



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/translationofmos00whit

1902
W58

Preface.

Up to the present time, no annotated edition of "The Mosella of Ausonius" has been published in the English language. There have been several editions, including other works of Ausonius, published on the continent of Europe, the earliest being in the latter part of the 15th century. Among the earliest editions are the editio princeps, Venice, 1472. fol.; the Ascensiana, Paris 1511; Aldina 1517; the Pulmann, Antwerp, 1568; Scaliger, 1575 and 1588; Vinetus, Bordeaux 1580 and 1590; Tollius, Amsterdam 1669; Souchay, Paris 1730; Bipontina 1785; Treher and the Delphin edition 1730. Some of the later editions are Trosz. Hamm 1821 and 1824; Böcking, Berlin 1828 and Bonn 1842; Corpet 1842 and 1843; Völker, 1864; Schenkl, 1883; and Peiper 1886. The latest editions are those of H. de la Ville de Mirmont, Bordeaux, 1890, and Dr. Carl Hosius, Marburg, 1894.

It is to these last two that I wish to acknowledge my obligations for considerable information which I could not elsewhere pro-

51535

UIUC

cure. I have also had recourse to the ordinary books of reference, including the standard classical dictionaries, encyclopedias, and books on Roman literature and history.

Introduction

Decimus Magnus Ausonius was a famous rhetorician and grammarian of Bordeaux during the fourth century. The dates of his birth and death are uncertain but are conjectured to be about A. D. 310 and 395, respectively. He was the son of a physician, Julius Ausonius. His education was begun under the best masters of Bordeaux from whom he learned the rudiments of Greek and Latin; it was completed under the instruction of his uncle, Aemilius Magnus Arborius, who was a teacher of rhetoric in Toulouse. He returned to Bordeaux and practiced at the bar awhile; he then became an instructor in grammar, and, later a professor in rhetoric. In this last profession he remained many years, gaining so high a reputation that he was called to court by Valentinian II to become the tutor of his sons. After he came to court his advancement was rapid. By Valentinian he was made quaestor, and he received the praefecture of Latium,

Libya and Gaul, and the senior consulship in 379 A.D. from Gratian. The letter of Ausonius to Gratian after the latter appointment is still extant. After the death of Gratian in 383, Ausonius retired from public life and lived in quiet in his old home at Bordeaux.

Ausonius was the greatest poet of the fourth century. The most of his poetry was written in his more mature years, and considerable after his retirement from official life. He wrote poetry more as a pastime than as a life work. There is a very considerable portion of his writings extant, among which are his Epigrams, Parentalia, Professores, Clarae Urbes, Ludus Septem Sapientum, and the Idyllea. The Mosella is the tenth one of the Idyllia, a collection of miscellaneous poems. Of all his productions, and most of them are of little poetic value, the Mosella is the best and is really good and beautiful poetry.

The Mosella is an idyllic description of the Moselle, a river in Gallia Belgica, which rises in Mount Vogesus, and after a tortuous course of 320 miles, it falls into the Rhine at Confluentes, modern Coblentz. The river today, as in that day, is noted for its beautiful

scenery and for its vines.

Ausonius' treatment of his subject is unique. He was the first of the Romans to write a purely descriptive poem. He was the first to take a modern view of landscape and to regard buildings and men's visible occupations as a part of the landscape. The Mosella has its defects of which the long description of the fifteen fishes of the Moselle is the most serious. Ausonius was a grammarian and possessed an instinctive love for completeness and he wished to tell all there was to be told, even though the connection were slight and the details incongruous. But the poet may be forgiven for his faults for many of his verses are very beautiful. Ausonius is noted for the smoothness and the dexterity of his meters. The Mosella is written in dactylic hexameter. Sometimes we find him apparently straining himself for metrical effect or for that of sound. He is excessively fond of alliteration to a degree that rather mars his work than otherwise. Verse 350 is an example in which every word is made to serve this device.

"Dicere digna dumque mari memorare

Mosellam"! Elisions are common in the Mosella. de la Ville de Mirmont gives the total number as 103 in this poem, and twenty five of these are with the inclitic "que"

Ausonius shows his love for assonance in other ways than by alliteration; he is very fond of repeating a word, probably with the purpose of gaining force. In the three verses beginning with 477, the word tē is repeated no less than five times. Ausonius exhibits an unusually great liking for appositive expressions. There are about twenty three in the Mosella. He has a love for synonymous expressions, for example, In verse 235-238.

"Spīritus, ut fractīs quondam per inane flagellīs Aura crepat mōtōque assībilat āëre ventus" there are five different words or expressions which in English must be translated by "air" or "wind". Amnis, fluvius and flumen are employed without distinction. Although our poet is noted for his carefulness, yet he does seem to be inconsistent occasionally. The word "Mosella" is three times used as a feminine noun and three times as a masculine. Several times, a vocative and a nominative will occur in the same sentence

when they should be in the same case. Cunnundandus of verse 420 should agree with "Rhene" of 418. On the whole Ausonius' style is rather verbose and, at times, unnatural.

The Mosella is supposed to have been written in 370 A.D. at Treves while Ausonius was living there at court, a tutor of the sons of Valentinian. In reading the poem one is to suppose that it was written during the progress of the poet's journey up the Moselle to Treves; such however is probably, not the case, although, without doubt it was the time he received his inspiration. But the work, I think was actually written in his study where he had access to his library. It was there he arranged his catalog of fish and the accounts of the great men of the past to whom he alludes.

The poem, Mosella, falls naturally into sixteen divisions, each distinct and finished in itself. These divisions are indicated in the notes. The poet, after some introductory lines, gives a general description of the river, followed by some verses praising its beautiful transparency. Then comes the fish catalog. He, now, turns to the banks and

describes the vineyards, and his poetic mind cannot help thinking what a fitting place to be the resort of the deities. And then he speaks of the reflections in the clear water. Now he turns to the human side, and tells about the boat races, the people fishing, the villas on the banks. He would have us know of the Moselle's greatness and tells about her tributaries and the inhabitants of her banks. He promises to write again giving us a more detailed description of the river. The Morella, at last, joins the Rhine. The poet introduces himself and promises great fame to the northern river.

Ausonius was not a truly great poet, but he was altogether the best of the later Romans. His style has been greatly influenced by Vergil and other poets; nevertheless, he had genuine poetic feeling and expression of his own. Mackail speaks of him as the last of the Latin and the first of the French poets, saying that he "marks one of the great divisions of the history of poetry by the classic beauty of his language and the modernness of his feeling."

There has been considerable dispute as to Ausonius' religious beliefs. The greater number of critics agree that he became a Christain when he became the tutor of the Christain Emperor, Valentinian's sons. Many believe that he was not sincerely a Christain, and weight is given to this theory because of the pagan coloring of his writings, and his general silence regarding Christianity. Only a small amount of his writings are in praise of the then new faith. There is no proof of his insincerity; he was brought up by Christain parents and was chosen by a Christain emperor. It may be that his faith was not very deep. He knew more about his Vergil and the poets than he did about his Bible, but this was due to his education. In poetry he would be more likely to allude to the old poetic subjects when seeking poetical adornment, than to the new and, perhaps at that time, prosaic faith. Ausonius' writings are no more pagan in character than many another Christain writer.

The Translation of the Morella.

I had crossed the swift Nava, the murky river, after admiring the new walls of ancient Tungren where once Gaul rivalled Ostia Carnae and where multitudes lie in the fields, unwept and unhonored. From thence I pursue my journey alone through woody solitudes where I see no trace of human habitation; I pass by dry Dumnissus with its thirsty lands on all sides, and Tabernae watered by a perpetual fountain, and the fields of the Sarmatae thick were measured out to the veterans, and, at last, on the very borders of the Belgae, I see Noviomagus, the famous fortress of divine Constantine.

Here there is a purer atmosphere over the fields, and the sun more bright with its beauteous light all around the sky. Nowhere through the thickly interwoven branches do we seek a glimpse of the heavens hidden by the dense foliage; and the free air of the clear day does not envy the one beholding the bright sunshine and the beauteous sky. Everything in the charming view reminds me of the appearance of my fatherland and the splendor of

renowned Burdigula: the villas built on the projecting banks, the hills green with the vine, and beneath the pleasant flow of the gliding Moselle with its quiet murmur.

"Hail, River, who art praised for thy fields, for thy farmers, thou, to whom the Belgae are indebted for their walls which have been deemed worthy of the imperium; thou, River, whose vineyard ridges are planted with the fragrant vine. O most green River, with grassy banks inclined forward toward the steep waves of the ocean, thou art navigable as the sea; as a river thou are, and to ... imitate a lake with your clear depth thou art wise to rival the network with your rapid course and to excel the cold fountains with your clear waters; thou alone hast all the characteristics which the fountain, the brook, the river, the lake and the sea with its ebb and flow have. Thou glidest onward with peaceful waters nor dost thou permit any murmur of winds or buffeting of hidden rocks. By no raging stream art thou compelled to hasten your rapid course; thou art interrupted by no island in the midst of your waters to deprive you of the honor of a just name of it separate the river. Thou hast chosen by lot two currents; the one, when you flow with favoring current is that that the swift oars strike the ...

troubled waters; the other, when along the banks the sailors move the boat by the long tow-rope fastened to the masts.

As often as thou wonderest at the windings of your river, doest thou not yourself, think that your regular course is almost too slow! Thou dost not fringe your banks with the mud borne sedge, nor doest thou lazily bathe your shores with the foul mud; dry tracks lead to your bank.

Go, now, inlay your level floors with the Phrygian mosaics, extending the marble surface through the spotted halls; but I despise what wealth and riches have given, and admire the work of nature where there are no spendthrift's cares, and where poverty, happy in what it is about to lose, abounds. Here the firm sands cover the moist shores, and the impressed footsteps do not return manifest traces. One may see through your level surface into your transparent depths, for the river has no secrets; so that the kindly sun with open rays is transparent to the sea's core, nor do the peaceful winds prevent our seeing through the void. In this manner, with a gaze penetrating into the depths, we discern distant things which are immersed. The innermost part of the hidden depths is manifest when the gentle stream moves;

-n and the lapse of waters, reveals figures dispersed by the green light in that the furrowed sands are made uneven by the swift course and the waving grass tremble in the dark green depths. Beneath the natural fountains the moving herbs constantly reveal the vibrating waters, and a stone shines and darkens while the gravel sets off the green moss; altogether such a picture as the Caledonian Britains have when the tide reveals the green seaweed, the red coral, and the white pearls, which the shell fish produces. The delight of mankind, while, beneath the rich waves, imitation necklaces mock our culture did otherwise, beneath the happy stream of the peaceful Moselle do the differently colored grasses expose a variety of stones. However, the fishes piercing through them, the fleeting shoal, by their motion weary the eyes constantly watching them. But it is not permitted to describe the many windings they make, in swimming, nor what multitudes enter the river against the stream, their names, and all the fosters children of a numerous race, neither will he permit it who has the charge of a second lot, the guardian of the ocean trident.

Thou Nymph, who dwellest on our shores declare the multitudes of the finny tribe and

I speak of the crowds swimming beneath the clear waters in the blue river. There glistens among the weedy sands, the finny Lobula whose flesh is closely packed with bones nor is it good for the table after the third hour; then there is the trout with purple starred back, and the rhedo with its stinging spine to hurt you, and the grayling escaping our eyes with its quick motion; and thou, barole, harassed in the entrance of the winding Saar, when in twice three months it rages against the rocky dikes, when thou hast entered a river of greater fame, thou mayest have greater freedom in swimming. A better flavor, thou hast as thou growest older, to you, alone, of all the number of fishes, befalls an old age which is not displeasing

Nor shall I pass by you, Salmon, also swimming with your red flesh, discovered in peaceful waters by the movement of your wide tail on the surface of the waves where you have hidden yourself. Thou with scaly breast plate and small brow, who art about to join a course of a sumptuous feast, canst remain good for a long time; thou art distinguished by three on thy head, and thy body is round and fat.

And thou, lamprey, who art caught in the Illyrian sea or in the waters of the two-named Hister, discovered by the foam of your swimming art carried into our waters lest the wide rivers be defrauded of so illustrious a foster-child of the Moselle. What colors of nature adorn you! Dark spots mark your back where the yellow of the rainbow encircles it. A dark red color overspreads the smooth back. In the middle of the body you grow densely fat, but from thence as far down as to the very end of the tail the dry skin is rough.

Nor shall I keep silence concerning you, perch, the delight of feasts, who among the river fish ought to be deemed equal to those of the sea, thou alone art easily able to vie with the red mullet. For your flavor is never insipid and, in your firm body, the parts unite in segments but are separated by bones.

Here, however, is a laughable fellow with a Latin prænomen, an inhabitant of pools, a most hostile power to the complaining frogs, the tench who haunts the pools obscured by sedge and mud; he is of no use for feasts and is cooked in the smoky eating-houses full of rank odors.

Who does not know the green tench, the

comfort of the common people; the bleak, the ward of boyish hooks, and the shad, the food of the plebs, hissing on the hearth? And you, between two varieties, neither, yet each, sargo, in that art, not yet a salmon, nor now a trout, but art indeterminate, having been arrested in a stage between the two.

And thou, also, gudgeon, who must be mentioned among the river cohorts, who art not greater than my two palms without the thumbs; thou art very fat, smooth, thick, and thou imitatest the projecting barbs which the barbel wears.

Now, great silurus, a sea lion, you shall be celebrated, thou whose back seemest to be covered with Athenian olive oil. I regard you as a river dolphin: thus you shall swim much through these waters, however, with difficulty are you able to keep free the movement of your long body when caught by the shallows or by the river sedges. But when you take a quiet course in the river, the green banks, the dark crowd of fish, and the clear waters admire you: the tide enters the channel and the waters rush forward to the very margin. Such a whale is once in the Atlantic depths, and when by the wind and his own motion he is driven to the shore, the dis-

placed waters overflow the land the great waters rise, and the neighboring mountains fear that they will grow smaller. However, here, the rushed whale of our Moselle is far from bringing destruction and is an added honor to our great river.

But long enough we have looked upon the liquid ways, and counted the slippery shoals of fishes and the numerous crowds. Let the vinny spectacle exhibit another panorama, and let Bacchic gift solicit the wandering gaze where the lofty summit above the steeps for a long way and the cliffs, and the sunny ridges with its bends and curves rise with the vines in a natural theatre. Thus the Hindiynnes clothe the Pyrenean ridge and Rhodope, and Pangaea is beautiful with its own vine. Thus the Ismarian hill is green above the Thracian waters; and thus vinyards adorn the golden Falernne. Surely on the highest ridges, the river margin of the far extending slope is planted with the green vine.

The plebs, happy in their work, and the farmers now on the highest summit, now on the sloping ridge are hurrying, vying with each other in their loud clamor. On that side a traveller visiting the low-lands along the bank, on this side a sailor, sailing by, call jeering remarks to

the farmers who are working late! and to them, the cliffs, the waving forests and the concave river send back their echoes.

But not men alone take delight in these places; here, I would believe, the rustic Satyrs and the nymphs with bright glance gather together at the water's edge, when happy wantonness arouses the goat-footed Pans and they leap into the stream frightening the alarmed sisters beneath the river and striking the water with untaught stroke. Often, too, the river nymph, Panope, having stolen grapes from the midst of the hills among her Oread friends escapes the lascivious Fauns, the rustic divinities. And it is said that, when the golden sun stands in mid heaven, at a common meeting place in the sea, the Satyrs and the beautiful sisters dance together, when the intense heat furnishes a time undisturbed by the assembling of men. Then the nymphs leaping into their own waters play, and plunging the Satyrs into the stream, though the midst of the waters extend their hands to the unskilled swimmers who meanwhile are seeking smooth links and valuing the transparent water for the sake of the body. But if these things

which have been observed by no one, I am permitted to speak only in part; let secret things be hidden and let reverence conceal that which has been confided to the river. Let those sights be enjoyed openly when the bright river mirrors the shady hill, when the river water seems to put forth leaves and the river to be branded with vine. What beauty of color the streamers when Vesper brings forth the late shadows and, in the Moselle, is reflected the green mountain! The entire ridge seems with wavy motion and the vine trembles, as if it were real, and the vine grows in the clear waves. The deluded sailor counts, also, the green vines in the reflection, gliding upon the water in his way of luck, through the midst where the image of the hill joins the river and the river grows indistinct in the confines of shadows. What a pleasant panorama is presented to our view, too, when the oar footed boats strive in the midst of the river, turning the many bends, and, along the green banks, brushing against the growing grasses which fringe the well-cropped meadows!

The farmer, where the green bank rises, while he is watching the eager caplans, hiffing

in their boats, and the youthful band sailing to and fro over the river's surface, does not notice that the day is passing while he is neglecting his work for sport. The new pleasures drive away old anxieties. Such sport as this in the Cumanian Gulf, Bacchus used to see when through the planted ridges of sulphurous Gaurus and through the vineyards of smoky Vesuvius he walked, in tender joyful because of Augustus' triumph at Actium ordered the sportive Muses to present fierce battles in public games, such as the fleets of the Nile and the Roman triremes carried on beneath the temple of Apollo at Leucas or when the Eubœan boats through sounding waves bring back the news of the Mysalian dangers of Pompey's war. The harmless attacks of the ships and the mock sea fight given in sport such as were seen at Sicilian Pelorus, the dark sea reflects in the green image beneath. Neither right do youth, the river, and the painted boat present to the gospel island Greek youth. When the rain floods them with his Hyperionian heat, he reflects sailor forms in the transparent wave and makes curved shadows of inverted bodies; and as the boatmen redouble their quick motion with the right

hand and with the left and alternate the right with changed oars, the waves reveal other boatmen, watery reflections. The youthful sailor rejoices to see his own image and wonders at the return of the deceptive figures in the river.

Just as when the nurse for the first time honors her dear charge by showing her the shining mirror, with wide reflecting power, that she may see her hair arranged, the happy little girl enjoys the sport which she does not understand and thinks she sees the form of a real girl. She gives kisses to the shining metal which cannot be returned, or tries to arrange the curls or to smooth with her fingers the wavy hair fringing its forehead; thus because of the mockery of the shadows, the sailor youth takes pleasure in the uncertain figures of the false and the true.

But now where the bank affords easy access the populace, who ravage the entire deep are looking for the fish, alas how poorly defended by even the lowest part of the river! Yonder in mid stream, pulling his wet nets, is a fisher dragging a crowd of fish deceived by the knotty snares. But here is another where the river flows with gentle motion, dragging nets, floating with cork signs. However there is near a

rock leaning over the waves below and bending his tough fishing rod on the end of which was fastened the hook concealed by the fatal bait. After the wandering crowd of fish, unconscious of deceit, have attacked the bait with their mouths too late, they perceive the wounds of the hidden iron. While they jerk the tremulous quivering of the vibrating line and the shaking of the fishing rod tells the tale. Without delay, the skillful boy pulls the booty out sideways shaking it off with whizzing stroke. The blow is followed by a whizzing of the air, as sometimes when whips are cracked and the wind resounds and hisses with the motion. The booty leaps above the dry rocks and fears the fatal weapon. The ill-bringing day. One which keeps its vigor while in its own river, when in our atmosphere slowly consumes its life in the breathed air. Now a sluggish sound comes from the weakened body and the dry tail suffers its last tremors. Their mouths do not close and and the gills breathing out the death bringing breath exhale the air drawn in by the mouth; just as when the breeze keeps a going the artificer's fire, the woolen valve of the bellows playing with beech wood cavity receives the wind through the vent hole and retains it.

I have seen some quivering at the point of death, regaining consciousness, even leaping into the air and throwing themselves head foremost into the river below, gaining again the despaired of water; and the indiscreet boy unable to bear his loss leaps from the height and attempts to capture it by foolish swimming. Thus did Arithedonic Glaucus in the Boeotian sea after he had experimented with the fatal grass of Circe by tasting it and had partook of herbs relished by the dying fish, and he entered the Anthedonian sea a new inhabitant. There is one powerful with hooks and net, an examiner of the hidden deep, accustomed to scour ocean waves, a plunderer he sailed among his captive crowds.

The villas with projecting roofs situated on overhanging rocks for a long way by the dark waters, look down upon. Villas which the sounding river between, with its sinuous bends separates and country houses adorn the opposite banks.

Who does not now admire the Helisspont, the sea of Helle, the waters where the youth of Eurydus was drowned? Or the sea bounded by the Thracian shore, the work of a great king, where the narrow channel with the waves between does not permit the land of Europe and Asia to unite? Here

there is no dire madness of waves, no savage battle of raging winds. Here people join in conversation and talk together. The pleasant shore intermingles their voices as they call wishes of good health and they almost join their hands; and on each side the echo running upon the midst of the waves bring back the resounding words.

Who is able, telling about the varied splendor of its appearance, to describe the architectural design of a single manor? Let not the winged Gortynian despise the work, the handiwork of the Cnosian temple, whose, true gold to gold the Icarian misfortune, paternal guile overcame. Nor the Athenian Philo, nor here his own praise from the [illegible], prolonging the renowned contests of the Syracusan war. Perhaps, also, here a Herbonna has celebrated in the tenth book of a Varro the renowned labors of men and their achievements; here has flourished the famous works of a Mnesarates, and also, authored by Apelles or an Actinus in the temple of Ephesian Diana hand an owl colored with magic paint allures all kinds of birds and kills them with its glaring eye. Here, perchance, there two were a Dinocharis, founder of the Ptolomaic palace

by whose hand a pyramid rises to the top in the form of a four-sided cone and consumes its own shadow. It was the wonderful by reason of a marriage of incestuous love suspended a statue of bronze in the air in the Pharian temple. For the agate of the vaulted ceiling as a wind breathes and draws the united woman by her own hair. "When these men or men similar to them, it is right to write, in the land." The Belgae built towns and lofty villas the adornment of the river.

This villa is by nature high on a rocky ledge, another is situated on the edge of a tongue of land, and another recedes and claims for itself, the river captured in its bay. There is one upon a hill which must overlook the river, commanding a fine view over the cultivated fields and over the rough country, and the owner by the pleasing prospect enjoys the land as if it were his own. Nay even the one situated at the lowly base in the well-watered meadows has compensation for the natural advantages of the high mountain. Threatening with its high roof it pierces the upper air, showing a lofty tower, as Memphitic Pharos. It belongs to one villa to catch fish shut in by the enclosure, alas between the sunny recession of the cliffs. Here is a villa

situated on the top of a mountain, look sydown upon the gliding river beneath with a more distinct view.

Why should I mention the halls, the farm meadows and buildings above, beautified with innumerable columns? Why, the baths, built on the river's edge which steam when the fire, drawn from the hidden glowing furnace, rolls through the hollow walls the heat emitted and gathers together by the outgoing current the enclosed smoke. I have seen men, wearied by the perspiration of the bath, despise the reservoir and the coldness of the fire since so that they enjoyed the living waters and soon refreshed by the river they swam in the chilly current.

But if a stranger should come further down the Campanian shores, he would believe European Baiae had presented a second time one of its villas to these places; so great nature and variety attract toil-ers and the delight does not occasion excess.

But what and shall I accomplish celebrating your bright stream and saying that the riverside is worthy of the sea because innumerable rivers through widely divergent mouths enter you? Although they were able to pursue different courses yet they hasten to bury their name in you. For the not ignoble Sura, aided by the currents of the

Promea and Nemesa, hastens to go beneath your waves and having surrendered themselves to you with their intercepted waters, they count it more to be united under your name than as if they had joined the parent sea alone, where they must have remained unknown. You, the rapid Celbis and the Embris renowned for its marble hasten to touch with them subterranean waters as soon as possible. The Celbis noted for its excellent fish, the Embris, turning millstones with a mad whirl, and drawing the buzzing saws over the smooth marble, hears the continual tumult from each bank. I shall pass by the little Pesura and the insignificant Drahonus, nor do I like the disgusting current of the Salonona. The navigable Saravus, its mass of waters resounding with waves, for a long time has been calling me, as with open arms; and it has so extended its long journey that it rolls its weared course at its mouth beneath the imperial walls. Nor is the happy Akisontius of less significance, who silently glides through the rich country, touching the fruitful banks. And a thousand others, each one according as his quick motion urges him, do I see of you. Such ambition and character have the hastening

waves.

But if divine Moselle, Smyrna or renowned Mantua had given her poet to you, Simois, famous in Dian shores, would yield to you, and the Tiber would not venture to prefer its own honors. Grant pardon, powerful Rome! Let Envy repulsed, I pray, depart and Nemesis unknown to the Latin tongue: for our parents held the seat of empire at Rome.

Hail, Moselle, great parent of fruits and heroes. To you, renowned leaders, youth skilled in war, and the emulous eloquence of the Latin tongue give honor. May more, nature grants to your sister children character and a happy serene genius. Nor does Rome alone show her ancient Catos, nor does Aristides, as the only follower of right and justice, alone grow powerful and make ancient Athens famous.

But why should I, under too little guidance and overcome by love for you, hinder the proclaiming of your praise? O Muse, conceal your lyre when the highest note in the last song has been struck. The time will come when the honor of the subject will commend me to the pursuits of ignoble old age, when I am lessening anxiety and fostering a sunny old age; when I shall sing of

the deeds of the Belgae, one by one, and of the native customs, a fitting honor. Mild songs with subtle thread the Muses will weave for me, interlacing the warp with the fine woof. Purple also shall be granted our spindles. Whom shall I not then celebrate? I shall sing of the quiet farmers and those who are learned in the law and eloquent in speaking, a distinguished protection for the accused. I will celebrate those whom the curia sees are the leading citizens and their own senate; those whom the famous eloquence of the boy's school of Rhetoric has gathered together for the celebrating of ancient Quintilian; and those who have ruled cities and made famous the tribunal undefiled by blood, and the harmless axes, or they who have governed the Italian people and the northern Britons by the title of the praefect's deputy, and he who ruled the Rome, the capital of the state, and the people and senators, only not under the first name although he was equal to the foremost men; Fortune, finally, hastens to undo her error by offering compensation, in a poorer degree that she may now regain the dignity of true honor which ought to be sought for noble posterity.

But now let the work which has been begun

be finished, and with the praise of men spread abroad, let us sing of the happy river in its pleasant course through the green country and let us hold it sacred in the waves of the Rhine.

Open now the dark folds of thy toga, O Rhine, and your green robe and measure a place for the new stream, you who must become greater by the fraternal waters. Nor is reward only in the waves, but upon arriving at the walls of the imperial city one saw the united triumphs of father and son after the enemy had been overcome above the Nicrum and Lupodunum and the source of the Hester unknown to the Latin annals. There came then this triumph; a miserable war from thence he will bring others and still others. Do you who are now united hasten to rush into the dark sea with your twofold course. Do not fear that you will seem to be of less account, O most beautiful Rhine. The stranger is no envious. You shall possess a perpetual name. You, being secure to fame, adopt your brother. You who are rich in waters and nymphs, who are a liberal giver to each bank, divide your channel and discharge your waters through various mouths. Great power shall accrue to you, at which let Francona let the Chamavi and the Germans

tremble. Then you will be considered the true bound
ary. You shall receive a double name from so great
a river, and although you flow alone from your
source, you shall be called horned. This, I, deriv-
ing my race from Viviscan origin, known to the
hospitality of the Belgae by no new treaty, Auson-
ius, a Roman name, in my fatherland and home
between the Gallic frontiers and the lofty Pyre-
nees where the happy Aquitanian nature mod-
erates the rude customs, bold by with my insig ni-
ficant lyre will I sing. It is proper for me to say
but little of the sacred river with my meagre
offering to the Muses. Nor do I strive for praise,
I seek for pardon. You have many, kind River,
who are accustomed to solicit the spirit of geni-
us and to drink poetic inspiration. But I, with
as much as lends itself to me, when to Burdi-
gala in my fatherland and the home of my old
age, Augustus, the father with his sons, my
greatest care, shall send me honored with Au-
sonian farces and the curule honors after I have
received the reward of the completed course of
instruction, I, a Roman, will proclaim the
praises of the northern river. I will also sing
of the cities beneath which you glide with silent
stream, and the fortresses overlooking you with

then ancient walls; I will sing, too, of the forts built for a protection, but now not a fort but a storehouse for the untroubled Belgae; I sing of the happy farms on either bank and of you in the midst of the labors of men and cattle, touching the banks and intersecting the rich fields. The Loire shall not place itself before you, nor the rapid Axona, nor the Marne, placed as a boundary between the Gauls and the Belgae, nor even the Carantonus, itself, which recedes with the Santonian tide. The river Duranius which has come from the cool mountain shall yield to you; Gaul shall place the gold bearing Tarnis behind you; and the Tarbellian Aturrus rushing madly over the widely rolling rocks into the dark sea shall, nevertheless, yield to the adored divinity of the Moselle.

You must be celebrated on foreign shores and not in those places alone where at the upper source you put forth the golden honor of the taurine brow - and where you extend your peaceful course through the winding fields or where you discharge your waters into German harbors. If any honor will come to my little poem, if any one will deign to

spend some of his leisure time in these songs, your name will be in men's mouths and you shall be fostered in happy song. You, the living lakes and the dark rivers shall know; you, the ancient groves, the glory of the country, the Druna, the Druentia with marshy banks, and the Alpine rivers shall cherish, and that river which flows through the twofold city, the Rhone, giving the name of Isara extra to the right bank. If you who are great with your dark waters and sounding rivers, I shall commend to the ocean like Garonne.

Notes

The Introduction, in which Ausonius gives some description of his journey from Bingen on the Rhine to Treves on the Moselle.

The Alemanni, a confederation of German tribes on the Upper Rhine and Danube, had been at war with the Romans for three years, obstinately refusing to be subdued, when in 367 A.D. the Emperor Valentinian and his son Gratian led an army against them and won a great victory at Solicinium. Valentinian then returned to Treves, Ausonius was with the emperor and his son in the expedition, and it was in this return journey to Treves, that he took opportunity to describe the beautiful river Moselle.

1. Nāva, a small river, which flows northward and enters the Rhine at Bingen; it is the modern Nahe.

1. nebulōsō, they began their journey in the early morning when the mists hang

heaviest over the river.

1. nebulōsō flūmine, ablative of quality.

2. Vincō, the Roman name for Bingen was Vincum. It is on the left bank of the Rhine at the mouth of the Nahe on its right. Tacitus in his Histories IV. 70 makes it appear that Bingen, in 70 A.D. was on the left of the Nahe, but it is improbable. Bingen owes its origin to the castle, Klopp, which was built there by Drusus in 13 B. C., hence veterī. It was the last one of a Roman line of defense along the Rhine. It is probable that Drusus would have built his fortification on the right side of the Nahe that the river might be a natural defense from his enemies on the north as he retreated from Maintz. Scaliger takes the reading vicō for Vincō, and believes that Julian's victory over the Germans at Strassburg is meant. Horius shows that this cannot be, for, in a journey from Strassburg to Treve, the Nahe would not have been crossed.

2. addita nova moenia, in 356 A.D. Julian had built a new fortification in Bingen.

3. Vannius, a village in Aquitania, in the

east side of the Aufidus River, famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans.
3. aequārēd Cannās. Tutor Julius, a Trevir-an, who had joined in the rebellion of Ci-vilis and Classicus in their revolt from Rome in 69-70 A.D. was defeated at Bingen by the Romans. This was one of the lesser victories, and Spooner remarks, "Ausonius absurdly enough describes this as a kind of Gallic Cannae."
4. Poetic exaggeration. This poem was writ-ten in 370 A.D. while the defeat alluded to took place in 70 A.D. It is very improb-able that any trace of a battle would be visible after 300 years.
5. Ausonius had crossed the Nāva at Bingen, and then, instead of following the Rhine to the mouth of the Moselle, as Gudeman says, he shortened his jour-ney by following the Roman military road, generally through dense forests, un-til he came to the Moselle at Noviomagus, and then he went up the Moselle to Treves. This is Hosius' theory and the correct one. Harper, de la Ville de Mirmont, and Pres-ton and Dodge all say that Ausonius

came to the Moselle at what is now Berncastle with which they identify Tabernae.

5. iter ingrediens, a peculiar expression which occurs also in Silicus XV, 503, and Sidonius XI, 111.

6. avia, an adj. used substantively.

7. sitie Arbas. terris descriptive ablative.

8. Tabernas, there is some dispute as to the location of this town, some believing it to be the present Berncastle, on the Moselle, about 25 miles below Treves. Horsius says this cannot be, because Ausonius first came to the Moselle at Noiomagus Tabernae is commonly identified with Belginum, a little town on the Roman Way.

~~8. Thoresee does not have the cacoora~~.

perenni Jovis, descriptive ablative.

9 The Sarmatians were a Scythian or Slavic people dwelling from the Vistula to the Don, who were often very troublesome to the Roman people because of their invasions into Pannonia Moesia, and other Roman provinces. After each defeat, some of the Sarmatians were per-

mitted to dwell in Roman provinces. Constantine once permitted 300,000 of them to settle in Thrace, Macedonia, Moesia, and Italy. Perhaps after the defeat of 358 A.D. some of the Sarmatians were permitted to settle in the neighborhood of the Moselle River, and it may be to this that Ausonius alludes.

10. Belgae, a people of both Celtic and Germanic origin who lived in the most northern division of Gaul, Gallia Belgica, which extends to the Rhine.

11. Noiomagus, the usual form is Nivomagus; a city of the Treveri on the Moselle. It is now Nemmagen.

11 Constantine, The Great. (Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus). He was born probably at Naissus, in Upper Moesia, in 272 A.D., and died at Nicomedia, Bithynia in 337. He was appointed Caesar in 306 and became sole Augustus in 323.

11. Castra, ruins of the castle are still seen.

12. The poet has just emerged from the dark and gloomy forests through which the Roman way has led him, and is now delighted by the open and beautiful

country of the Moselle.

12. Phoebus, or Apollo, was the god of light, hence the word comes to mean "the sun".

13. Olympum, "the sky".

14-15 As they were in the forest.

19. Burdigalae. Bordeaux, or the left bank of the Garonne River, the chief town of the Bituriges Vivisci, in Aquitania. Under the Empire it was a town of great commercial importance. It was Ausonius' birthplace and home, and he describes it in his poem "Ordo Nobilium Urbium". The beauty of the Moselle valley reminds the poet of his home.

21 Baccho, the god of wine, hence in the transferred meaning "vine".

21-48, A general description of the Moselle.

23. laudate, the poet is fond of the perfect participle in the vocative.

24. Because of the importance of the river the Emperor had his palace in Treves - an honor to the Belgae.

25. Baccho, the Moselle is noted for its grape culture and wine.

26-27. pronus - imitate, Ausonius uses the Nominative and Vocative indiscriminately.

32. mānānem, (from mānō) occurs only here; vivus is rare, not in Cicero.
33. praelapsus for praeterlapsus.
35. spirante, "surging"; rapidōs, proleptic.
37. insti nōminis, the name of "river".
38. Exclusum, by the insula.
39. viās, an unusual meaning.
39. seq., in some parts of the stream the current was swift, but, in others, slow, hence the use of the tow-rope.
40. concita, proleptic.
43. seq., "The Moselle is a very winding river, accordingly it takes a long time to travel from one town to another
43. līmigenīs, a rare word.
45. rīpam, a Greek accusative.
47. sicca, without sinking into mud.
48-82. Praise of the Clearness of the Waters
48. A change of address, now to people in general.
48. Phrygiīs: Synnada Phrygia is noted for its marble quarries. The marble is slightly translucent, with rich markings of a violet color verging on red.
48. crūstis the floors were formed of marble mosaic fitted together very neatly in

simple geometrical designs

49. atrium, a hall, or principal apartment of a Roman house; its walls and ceiling were panelled or fretted work.

51. nepotum, subjective genitive

52. egestas, an abstract noun where a concrete expression would be expected

54. memorēs - figūrās, hyppallage.

57 memores, "remaining" obtutibus, the plural of this word is rare.

58. perināria, very often Ausonius employs the plural number, neuter gender of the adjective instead of a substantive.

59. per intima, see 58. This use of the adjective "intima" never occurred before the time of Statius.

60. penetrāle, substantively; Vergil always used the plural number when he used it as a substantive.

61 lēne, an adjective with adverbial meaning.

61. liquidārum, sc. aquārum.

63. sulcāta harēna, by the waves.

64. quod, out of position, coordinate with quod of 63.

65. the poet changes from the indirect

discourse to the direct.

66. lucetque latetque, the Roman poets were fond of such a verse ending as this where there is a similarity of sound but a contrast in meaning.

67. Caledonitis -- Britannis, the ancient Britons who dwelt in the present Highlands in the northern part of Scotland.

69. Along the Scottish shores. Coralia, usually coralium.

70. Vacas, the British pearls were inferior to the Indian.

71. Felicitas hominum, exaggerated praise

73. Mosellae, here feminine, as, also, in v. 148, and v. 374, but masculine in v. 350, v. 381 and v. 489.

76. interludentes, a post classical word.

77-81 Ausonius is often influenced by previous writers and in no place does he show it better than here. These verses, except one or two are a patchwork of expressions borrowed from other writers. Vergil Georgics II, 103, "Quam multae species nec nomina quae sint." Ovid, Metamorphoseon II, 633, stirpis alumno." Vergil. Aeneid III, 779, Jas aut ille sinit. Georgics I, 269. Jas et iura

sinant.

79. numerōsae, the poet is fond of adjectives in "ōsus".

80. (neque) ēdere fās, a characteristic ancient idea.

80. cui Neptune, cui a secundae sortis, after the conquest of the Titans, the universe was apportioned out by lot to three brothers; the first lot, Heaven, fell to Jupiter; the second lot, the sea, fell to Neptune, and the third lot, the under world, fell to Pluto.

81. tridentes, the awful sceptor of Neptune, by a stroke of which he blasts rocks and makes water to spring forth.

82-199 The Fishes of the Moselle. A long and tiresome description of fifteen fishes, which is rather a blemish to the beauty of the poem.

82. flūminēis, the poet is fond of adjectives in "eus".

82. habitātrīx Nāis, sometimes Ausonius uses a noun as an adjective with a substantive. This happens when the substantive is a verbal noun in tor or trix.

83. ālveō, synizesis.

85. capito, the cyprinus dobula, a carp with a disproportionately large head, a body almost round, and moderately large scales. It is

one of the most common fish of middle Europe.
86. praetenerō, a post-Augustan word.
86. fartim, a rare word, also in v. 113.
86. congestus, only on the Moselle, see 133.
87. trihōrium, a new word.
88. salar, salmo fario, the trout, spotted with red and blue.
88. tergora, a post-Augustan and poetical word Greek Accusative.
88. "stellātus tergora guttīs," similar to Ovid, Metamorphoseon V. 461, stellātus corpora guttīs."
89. rhēdo, usually rēdō, a cartilaginous fish. It is better to consider it a lamprey, but some believe it to be the eelpout, considering "spīna" the dorsal sting.
90. umbra, thy mallus vexillifer, belongs to the Salmon and is but little poorer than the trout in value. It derived its name from its color although Ausonius would indicate that it was from his shadowlike and quick movement. It is often spoken of by the Romans.
91. "Tu--vexāte, a confusion of Nominative and Vocative
91 Sarāvī, the Saar, the largest tributary of the Moselle, and joins the Mosellefive miles

Southwest of Treves. It is about 130 miles long and is navigable.

94. barbe, cyprinus barbus, the river barbel Barbus is found only in the Moselle. See 134.

95. Tū melior fēriōre, the anacoluthon, or the nominative absolute, is very rare in Latin; it occurs once in Vergil and once in the Mosella. The barbel gained a better flavor as it became older.

96. spīrāntum is used absolutely for "fish".

97. salmō, salmo salar, the salmon, of many colors and marked with small black spots.

101. The scales are compared to a coat of mail.

101. squāmōsus, nominative instead of vocative.

101. frontem, Greek accusative.

102. dubiae cēnae, so great a variety of viands that one was doubtful of which to partake. Cf. Terence, Phormio, 342, cēna dubia ad-pōnitur, 343. Ubi tū dubitēs quid sumās potissumum.

106. Illyricum, one of the two eastern prefectures, including Macedonia and Dacia. Here is meant the Danube land.

106. binōminis Histrī, Hister is another name for the Danube; usually the name Dānuvius, meant the river in the upper part

of its course, and Histeron Proteron meant the lower part.

107. mustela, gadus lota, the eelpout, it has an elongated body. It is of a light and dark olive green color with clouded spots of dark brown. Pliny speaks of it as living in the bottom of the sea. Natantium equals natantium. Cf. 141.

110. nāturae - color, nāturalis would be expected for nāturae, a genitive of origin.

111. lūtae īris, equivalent to lutei circuli, an unusual meaning for īris.

115. perca, perca fluviatilis, the perch.

116. amnigenōs, only here, in the "us" form.

117. facilis in an active sense, with an infinitive

117. mullīs, mullus barbatus, the mullet, was highly prized by the Romans, often costing a fabulously high price. It is noted for its brilliancy of colors.

121. querulīs - - - rāvīs. Perhaps the most poetical line in the fish description.

122 lūcius, esox lucius, the pike. This form is found only here; otherwise lupus.

123. tincās, cyprinus tinca, the tench, of a dark olive green color. Mentioned only here.

126. alburnōs, aspius alburnoides, the white fish.

127 alausās, clupea alosa, the shad, related to the herring.

128. neutrumque et utrumque, this expression is in Ovid, Metamorphoseon VI. 371. The caesura is in the fifth foot.

129. ambiguusque, there are two five syllable words in the Mosella. Cf. 404.

130. sario, salmo trutta, the salmon-trout, a fish in the transition stage from the salmon to the trout. sario is found only here, usually fario.

132. gōbio, cyprinus gobio, the gudgeon; although small, it is a favorite fish. The long beards in the corners of its mouth make him resemble the Barbel which has four barbs on its upper jaw. The final "o" is short.

133. praepinguis, a Post-Augustan and poetical word.

133. congestior, Ausonius uses the comparative of the participle congestus. The form is not found elsewhere.

134. prōpēxī, by hallage, de la Ville de Mirmont explains it. ellipsis, barba being omitted.

134. gōbio, the repetition is a blemish since it is not needed for rhetorical effect. Final "o" short here, also.

135 silure. Pliny speaks of a fish of this name in the Main and Danube but he meant the shad, the greatest fish of inland waters. The shad has a smooth skin as though it were covered with Athenian olive oil. But the shad is known in the Moselle scarcely at all; instead of the silūrus. Ausonius probably meant the sturgeon, acipenser, which resembles the silūrus in size and general appearance, but is very different. Ausonius took his description from books rather than nature and confounded the two names.

137. nūllā nunc, an adjective as an adverb.

139. the MS. "défensa" does not fit the sense. Lachmann has changed it to dēprensa.

139. ulvīs, a contradiction to verse 45.

141-142 tē-tē-tē, Ausonius frequently makes use of anaphora for rhetorical effect.

142. alvēō, synizesis.

146. fundit for effundit. Ausonius often employs the simple verb for the compositone.

146-147. poetical exaggeration.

148. hīc-hīc, anaphora; it has been objected to, because adverbs are of but secondary importance in a sentence and should not

be given so much emphasis
bāllēna, more usually bālaena.
149. procul, with ab omitted, and taking the ablative, must be regarded as a preposition. The use is confined to poetry and late Latin prose.
150-168. The Vineyards of the Moselle Valley.
150. spectasse, the perfect infinite of the first conjugation is always syncopated in the "Mosella". Cf. verses 151 and 347.
150 piscēs, appositive.
154. ardua, as inania v. 38.
155. aprīca, an adjective as substantive and followed by the genitive. This construction is found in Vergil. (Aeneid II, 332, "angusta viārum" for "angustās viās"; also cf. 343 senīque aprīca.
157. Gaurānum--ingum, Gaurus mōns, a volcanic range of mountains in Campania on the Gulf of Naples near Puteoli. It was famous for its wine.
157. vindēmia, the usual meaning is "the grape gathering"; here it means "vine"
158. Rhodopen, one of the highest mountain ranges in Thrace, a part of the Haemus. Statius calls it "his vine mountain"

158. Pangaea, a mountain of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia.

158. Lyaeō, a surname for Bacchus, the god of the vine, hence transferred to mean "vine."

159. Ismarius-collis, Ismarus, a mountain in Thrace, on the Hebrus; noted for its wine.

159. aequora Thracia, the sea south of Thrace and Macedonia.

160. Garunnam, usually Garumna, the Garonne. A river in Gaul, forming a boundary line between Aquitania and Gallia Celtica. It unites with the Duranius below Burdigala.

159-160, stc-stc, see huc, 148.

160, flaventem, because of the golden sands.

161. ultima ctiō, this use of the genitive with the adjective ultima, is not found in Vergil, Horace, Ovid, Propertius, Tibullus and Statius, but is found in Seneca Silius Italicus and Lucanus.

162. margo, the final "o" is shortened.

163. laeta operum, Cf. Vergil Aeneid XI. 73, laeta laborum; but laetus, also, takes the ablative case in the Mosella. Cf. 52, laeta

que iacturis. Three adjectives in the Mosella take the genitive; See 274, impos damni, 439, Iamae securus.

163. plebes, an archaic word. Ausonius follows the example of Statius in using it.

164. deinge, a new word; also deinge for deingā occurs only here, for metrical reasons.

164. nunc - nunc, see, hic, 148.

166. riparum subiecta, this construction found no where else.

166. navita is a late Latin word for nauta.

167. ollis archaic form of illis.

168. et - et - et - see hic, 148

169-188. The deities sport on the banks and in the river. Ausonius, in this description was influenced by Statius.

170. Satyros, semi-deities of the forest, connected with the worship of Bacchus. They are represented with bristly hair, blunt nose, ears which point upwards, small horns and a tail. They are fond of wine, of sleeping, playing musical instruments, and dancing with the nymphs.

170. glauca, adverbial use of the neuter plural adjective. The epithet of the water comes to be ascribed to the water divinity.

171. Naidās, the nymphs of the rivers and springs. Three times the accusative of the third declension ending in "is" occurs in this poem. 176 Oreiadās, 172 Pānās.

172. protervia, a post classical word.

172. Pānās, the attendant deites of Pan, the Greek god of flocks and shepherds, represented with horns, snub nose, and goat's feet, sometimes dancing and sometimes playing on the syrinx. He caused great fright to anyone meeting him.

176. Panopē, a sea nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.

176. Oreidās, the nymphs of the hills and forests. The usual form is Oreās.

177. Faunōs: Faunus, who was identified with the Greek Pan, was the good spirit of the forests and fields. Later the existence of many Fauni was assumed, who were supposed to be merry and capricious, and, especially, the cause of night-mares.

181. sēcrētās with the ablative, - This meaning of sēcrētus does not occur in Cicero, but it is in Lucrētius, I, 194: "sēcrēta cibō nātura animantum."

182 Nymphās, the semi-goddesses of the

forests and caves, streams and rivers. Here only the Naiads are meant; see 171.

183. rudibus with the gerundive, cf. Tacitus, Annales I, XXIX: "rudis dicendi".

186–187. a characteristically pagan idea, although here the poet is not serious.

187. sēcrēta et seq. is ambiguous. Hosius says, because of older reminiscences. The plural sēcrēta is used with the singular verb. latet is used in its active sense.

189–199 The Reflections in the River.

189. speciēs equals spectāculum

191. consitus, sc. esse.

192. prōpulit, a more vigorous expression for protulit

193. Seen only in the twilight.

194. Hesperus, the evening star, son of Astraeus and Eos.

194. absēns, it is only a reflection.

195. turget, reflections in water appear larger than in real life.

196 annumerat, "counts, also," in addition to those on the bank.

197. candicēō, only here candicus is more usual.

198. annō, ablative

200–239. The Contests of the Boatmen.

201 rēmipedēs, an Ausonian word. The poet was fond of the compounds with pēs.

203. germina, a variant reading is gramina.

205. terga, this word is used meaning the surface of the water, generally; cf. 55. but 111 is the exception; tergus always means the "back" of an animal; cf. 88, 112, and 136.

205-206 viridis -- nōn sentit, these words are inserted by Boecking to make clear the sense.

206. suā sēria, a Vergilian expression. The adjective is used substantively.

208. Līber, Bacchus, attracted by the grapes of the Gauran mountains for which they are famous, visits this region and sees the contests on the water.

209. sulphurē -- Gaurē, see 157.

210. Vesēvī, usually Vesuvius, the volcanic mountain of Campania, whose famous eruption in 79 A.D. was nearly 300 years before the writing of this poem.

211. Venus, as the goddess, especially, interested in the Julian family since Caesar traced his descent from Aeneas, the son of Venus.

211. Actiacīs triumphīs, the battle of Actium 31 B.C. where Augustus gained his great

victory over Antony and Cleopatra.

211. Augusti, Augustus Caesar, emperor of the Roman people, 27 B.C.—14 A.D.

212. Amōrēs, Amor or Cupido, the god of love, son of Venus. Then there developed a belief in many Amōrēs, the attendants of Venus.

212. ludere -- proelia, Augustus had appointed the games in honor of his victory at Actium.

213. Liburnicae classēs, the Egyptian ships were the most highly developed among the ancients the art of rowing is historically first discernible upon the Nile. Pliny and Plutarch speak of ships of twenty, thirty, and forty banks of oars, in the time of the Ptolemies of Egypt.

214. Apollineae -- Leucados, Leucas, an island in the Adriatic Sea, opposite Actium. Leucas was also, the name of its chief city near which there is an ancient temple of Apollo. After his victory, Augustus built the temple greater because of the assistance the god had given him. Ausonius employs the genitive ending "os" and "is" indifferently.

215. aut, sc., cum from 211.

215. Mylasēna for Mylaea. Mylae, a town on the northwest coast of Sicily, situated

on a promontory. Off the coast of Mylae, B.C. 36, Agrippa defeated Sextus Pompeius.

216. Euboicae-cumbae, "Cumaean boats; Cumae was called Euboicae, because it was founded from Cyme in Aeolis, in conjunction with Chalcis and Eretria in Euboea

216. Averna, Lacus Avernus, a lake in Campania near Cumae, exhaling a pestilential vapor; it was believed to be the entrance to the infernal regions.

216. sonantia, from the echoing cries of the contest.

216. cumbae, usually cymba.

218. Siculō-Pelōrō, the northeast point of Sicily, a promontory at which point a sea tournament may be seen though thirty miles distant. Sc. est.

219. viridī, because of the green woods reflected in the water.

222. Hypertonio, Hyperion, one of the Titans, father of the Sun-god, Helios.

225-226, the boatmen standing and pushing with the oars.

230. sīc ubi, a favorite beginning of a comparison, but it leads to an anacoluthon. This is the most extended comparison in

The Mosella.

231. candentem as fulgentem.

237. captat with the infinitive, also, in Ovid. See Mosella 275.

240-297. Fishing in the Moselle.

241. populātrix with a noun as an adjective. Cf. 82.

243 seq. are very clear picture. lina-plagis, the lines and nets were similar to those of today

248. cōnexa cacūmina, the hook is fastened to the end of the tough, elastic rod.

249. inductōs, "overlayed", "concealed"

250. natantum for natantium

251. intima, adjective as a substantive.

252. sēra, "recent" "happening just now."

257. fractis, flagellīs for fractō sonitū flagellōrum

268. parma, only here as a constituent of a pair of bellows.

272. cerniu and praeceps are synony mous "head first;" praeceps in adverbial use.

273 potentēs, with genitive. cf. 429.

274. Anthēdonius Glaucus, Glaucus was a fisherman of Anthēdon in Boeotia, who had despised the love of the enchantress Circē, and was beguiled by her magic Having observed that the fish after nibbling the grass leaped into the sea,

impelled by curiosity, he tasted the grass, and himself leaped into the sea and became a water divinity.

276. Boeotia-Ioeta, Sinus Euboïcus, on whose coast was Anthēdon, in the northeast part of Boeotia.

277. Circēs, Circē was the daughter of the sun, a sea-nymph distinguished for her magic art.

279. Carpathium--pontum, here, the Aegaean Sea near the island of Carpathus between Crete and Rhodes.

279. accola for incola.

280. rete for retī, for metrical reasons.

281. Nēreos, genitive; a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, and the father of the Nereids. Here the transferred poetical meaning, "the sea"; as is also Tethyn. Tethys, a sea-goddess, mother of the seanymphs and river gods.

282. praeda the final "a" is shortened.

283 caerula "waters", sc. aequora.

285. The winding of the river form a bay between two projections of land on each of which projection is a villa.

286. praetoria, a post Augustan word.

287 Sēstia cum pelagus, the Hellespont. Sēstos a city of Thrace on the Hellespont.

287. Nephelēidos Hellēs aequor, the Hellespont. Hellēs, an appositive. Hellē, the daughter of Athamas and Nephelē, fled from her step mother Ino with her brother Phrixus on the ram with a golden fleece which was flying to Colchis, but she fell and was drowned in the sea that is named for her.

288. Freta, the Hellespont.

288. Abȳdēnī -- ephēbī, Leander, a youth of Abydos, who swam every night across the Hellespont to Sestos to visit the priestess of Aphrodite, Hero, with whom he was in love. One night there was a storm and he perished; his corpse was washed on the coast of Sestus and Hero threw herself into the sea.

The accumulation of the mythological allusions at this point enhances the poetical effect.

286, 287, 288. quis -- quos -- quos. Cf. 148, but here it is a pronoun.

289. Chalcēdonio -- lītore, the east coast of the Thracian Bosphorus where was situated Chalcēdon, a town of Bithynia.

289, constrātum, a technical term, "bridged"; but usually "sternere". This may be an allusion to the expedition of Darius I against the

Scythians of what is now Russia when he led more than 700,000 men across the Bosphorus over a pontoon bridge constructed by Greek architects; or it may mean Xerxes' expedition against the Greeks in 480 B.C. when he made his famous bridge across the Bosphorus.

292. dira, rabiēs, saeva, furentum, are very strong expressions intended to present a very sharp contrast between the stormy Hellespont and the peaceful Moselle. nōn, see 48.

furentum for furentium.

293. et seq. It is so quiet here that it is possible for one standing on one bank to talk to one on the opposite bank.

295. salūtiferās, wishing each other good health.

296. vōcēs, the repetition is displeasing and not forcible.

298-348. The Villas on the Banks of the Moselle.

298-320. A comparison of the buildings of the Moselle with those of ancient times. There were many splendid and magnificent villas in the neighborhood of Treves as the numerous ruins, even today, testify.

299. tectonicae, only here.

300. Fortūnius Īliger, Daedalus, the cunning artificer in Greek mythology, having been

confined with his son Icarus by King Minos in the labyrinth, at Gnosus in Crete, which he himself had made for the Minotaur, because he had given Ariadne the clue with which she guided Theseus through the maze, he made wings of wax for himself and son and they escaped; but Icarus flew too near the sun, so that his wings melted and fell into the sea, named for him, Icarian Sea. Fortignius because the chief city of Crete was Fortyna

300. aedis--Inbovirae, the building of a temple to Apollo at Cumae is ascribed to Daedalus cf. 216.

301. cāsus, construe with Icariō 302,

301. fingere, depends on cōrantem.

301. cf. Vergil, Aeneid VI, 32:

"Bis cōnātus erat cāsūs effingere in aurō;
Bis patriae cecidere manūs."

Daedalus attempted to picture the death of Icarus upon the door of Apollo's temple at Cumae.

303. nōn, cf. 148.

303. Philō. The Athenian architect, who built the portico to the temple at Elensis, 318 B.C., for Dēmētrius Phalēreus. It had twelve Doric

columns in front. Under the administration of Lycurgus, he built for the Athenians, a basin in the Peiraeus in which a thousand ships could be. It was destroyed by Sulla.

303. Archimēdēs, one of the greatest mathematicians of antiquity, born B.C. 287 at Syracuse, and was killed B.C. 212, when Syracuse was taken by the Romans. During the seige of Syracuse B.C. 215-212, he troubled the Romans very much, defending his native city with the engines of his own invention.

303. Philo, here short final "o"

304. Syrācosii, instead of Syrācūsius. The short "o" always occurs.

305. hominum, the artists; operum, the achievments, works of art.

305. Marcēī, an archaic genitive for Marcī, formed on the alternate e-stem ending of the second declension seen in the vocative Marce. Marcus Terentius Varro Reatinus, a celebrated writer born at Reate B.C. 116, died B.C. 28, who was chiefly noted for his great erudition and his writings. He was the most voluminous of Roman authors, having written, according to St. Jerome, seventy four different works, containing 620 books; but only two fragments

are extant. The Hebdomades, mentioned here is lost; It was written in fifteen books, containing 700 lives of famous Greeks and Romans arranged in groups of seven hence the name "The Seven". Here the singular, Hebdomas, for the meter. Ausonius is using this book as his authority upon the men he alludes to in this description.

307. Menecrates, there is doubt as to whom Ausonius means. One man of that name was a poet of Ephesus, who wrote of husbandry. Another is a sculptor, the teacher of Apollonius and Tauriscus, the sculptors of the celebrated group of the Farnese Bull. A third is a physician, and another is a poet; but no architect of that name is known.

307 hic, cf. 148.

308. spectata manus, Chersiphron of Crete, about B.C. 576, who was the first architect of the famous temple of Diana at Ephesus.

309. Ictinus, one of the most famous architects of ancient Greece, living during the last half of the fifth century B.C. One of his most famous works was the Parthenon, the arce Minervae, the temple of Athena. It was situated on the Acropolis of Athens, built at

the command of Pericles by Ictinus and Callicrates and completed in B.C. 438. It was the most perfect work ever produced.

304-310. Probably Ausonius' poetical imagination. The owl was the bird sacred to Athena; the poet imagines that Ictinus made a representation of an owl among the decorations of her temple, so life like as to deceive the other birds.

310. volucrēs appositive.

310. perimit aque tuendō. by the piercing glance of glaring eyes.

311. Ptolemy II. surnamed Philadelphus, king of Egypt B.C. 285-247. He spent much money on public works, built the lighthouse on the island of Pharos, the magnificent mausoleum for the remains of Alexander. He built cities and made canals and roads. He was a patron of literature, science and art.

312. Dinocharēs, usually Dinocratēs, a celebrated architect of Macedonia who proposed to cut Mount Athos into a statue of Alexander. He was employed in several works by Alexander and by Ptolemy II.

312. cui, hiatus.

314. quī, end of position.

315. Arsinoen, accusative of the third declension in "en". She was the daughter of Ptolemy I and Berenice, and was married to Lysimachus, king of Thrace who was afterwards slain. She married Ptolemy II her own brother, the first instance of this kind of union.

315 Pharii--- templō, after the death of Arsinoe, Ptolemy I ordered Dinocrates to build a temple for her. The ceiling was to be of lodestone and the statue of iron, so that Arsinoe might seem to be suspended in the air. However, Dinocrates died and the temple was not built.

316 achātes, so named from the river Achates in Sicily where the agate was first found. The lodestone is here called agate, and its magnetism is spoken of as the stone breathing in.

316. cōrus, "as the wind"

319 scalīs domōrum, a circumlocution for domus.

321-348 The situation of Individual Villas.

321. aggere saxī, stone work.

325. per culta, per aspera, adjectives as nouns.

326. speculātio, the abstract noun instead of a concrete expression. Here the final "o" is short

326. the wide prospect makes the owner happy in seeing other's fields as if they were his own.

328. Although situated in a low place, the villa by its own height, has the same advantages of a wide prospect.

330. Pharos, a lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the entrance of the Alexandrian harbor, built by Sostratus at the command of Ptolemy II. It became so famous that the name of the island came to be the name of the light house.

330. Memphitica, Memphis was the capital of Egypt but it was far away from Pharos.

331. profluum, sc. est. It may be a recess between two cliffs whose entrance being closed would form a fish pond.

334. caligante, growing indistinct because of the distance.

335. assita, a post Augustan word.

338. Baiae, many of the Roman institutions had reached the North, and the people vied in wealth and luxury. The imperial palace was at Treves.

338. operto, a substantive.

338. Mulciber, a surname of Vulcan; here with the transferred meaning "fire".

338-339. The baths were heated by a furnace. Beneath the room there was a receptacle two feet deep, the hypocaustum to which the hot air was conducted, and from thence by means of flues the hot air was carried into the hollow walls.

340. exfirante for exspirante.

342. fastidisse, syncope; for tūrum, bi-spondaic line.

346. Bāiae, a town on the coast in Campania between Cumae and Puteoli; on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation it was a favorite resort of the Romans. It probably received the epithet, Herōicās, as did Cumae cf. 216. exilia "in a lesser degree".

348. oblectātio, the abstract for the concrete. The final "o" is short.

349-380. The Tributaries of the Moselle.

350. dēgrandum, with passive meaning. cf. 24.

354. Prōmēae Nemesae, the Prüm rises among the Eifel mountains and after its junction with the Ihms (Nemesa) it empties into the Sauer (Sura).

355. Sura, falls into the Moselle with a cur-

siderable volume of water. Today a boundary line between Prussia and Luxemburg.

356. Sura, a displeasing repetition.

358. patrī, the sea is thought of as the father of the rivers.

359 Celbis, the Kyll, a left tributary of the Moselle, rising in the Eifel mountains and its outlet is just below Treves.

359. Erubris the River, its outlet is almost opposite to that of the Celbis.

362. cerealia saxa, mill stones, the current of the Celbis was swift enough to turn (low mills.

364. tumultus, from the mills.

365. the Lesura, Drahonna and Salmona are small tributaries of the Moselle.

366. usurpo, final "o" short.

367. Sarāvus, the Saar. cf. 41.

368. verte vocat, the movement of the waves is thought of as the opening of the cloak to one in greeting as a token of welcome.

370. tacitum, neuter adjective as adverb.

371. Altisontia, a tributary of the Moselle, now the Eltz, or more probably the Alzitz.

372 prōut, synizesis. Mille, an exaggeration.

375 Smyrna, a celebrated maritime city of Ionia. This place is claimed as a birthplace of Homer.

375. Mantua, a city of Gallia Transpadana on the Mincius river. Near this place was Andes, the birthplace of Vergil.

376. Simois, a small river in Troas falling into the Scamander; renowned in Trojan story.

377. Thybris, the Tiber, renowned in Roman history.

378. the poet has run the risk of incurring the wrath of Rome by his boldness in comparing the Moselle to the Roman Tiber; and he would avert the consequences by begging pardon of those divinities who punish presumption, Envy and Nemesis. The repetition of "si" unpleasant.

378. ōro the final "o" is short.

379. Nemesis the Greek goddess of Justice, whose name was also kept by the Romans.

381-388. The People of the Moselle Valley.

The river is praised because of the admirable character of its people.

383. The people of Treves were noted for their eloquence

386. Catōnēs, M. Porcius Cato, the elder, the rigid judge of morals, therefore called Censorius. He wrote the Origines and De Re Rustica. Another M. Porcius Cato, a descendant of the former was the enemy of Caesar; after the battle of Pharsalia he committed suicide at Utica.

388. Aristidēs, an Athenian, surnamed

"the Just". He was the great rival of Themistocles. He served in the battle of Marathon, Salamis, and commanded the Athenians at Plataea.

388. illustrate equals illustrēs red dit.

389-417. The Promise of a more detailed panegyric.

390. detero, final "o" short.

391. Thusa.

392. otī for otiī.

397. Pierides, the Muses.

398. purpura, poetical adornment; fusīs, the pen of inspiration.

399. memorabo, final "o" short.

400. catōs with the genitive only here, as prudēns, rectus. Catōs, jurists who defend the accused, here the defensorēs are meant who, about the middle of the fourth century, were appointed for the whole realm to take under their protection people oppressed by their governor or his subordinate.

404. Quintiliānī, Marcus Fabius Quintilianus a renowned Roman rhetorician, born 35 A. D. and died between 97 and 100 A. D. He opened a school of rhetoric in the reign of Vespasian and received a salary from the state. He was the model of later rhetoricians. His most impor-

tant work Dē Īnstitutiōne Ōrātōria is extant.

405. The governors of the provinces (rēctōrēs prō-vinciārum), generally with the title cōnsulārēs or praesidēs, held the highest civil authority and the united jurisdiction with Tribunal and axe.

407. Ītalum for Ītalōrum.

407. aquilōnigenās, only here

408. titulō- secundō, the vicārius, the deputy or substitute of the praefectus praetorio. It is not known whom Ausonius means. Possibly Catafhronius who rose to that rank in 370, but Theodosius the father of the emperor is not likely.

409. S. Petronius Probus.

415. dētexātur, "to finish weaving"

417. Rhēnī. the Rhine into which the Moselle empties

418-437. Confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine. The Moselle enters the Rhine at Coblence.

420. cūmulandus should be vocative agreeing with Rhēne 418.

421. quod, out of natural position.

421. Augustae urbis, Treves. Augusta Trevirōrum, became the residence of the Caesar who had the government of Britain, Gaul and Spain, after the division of the Roman Empire by

Diocletian, A.D. 292, into four districts. It was situated on the right bank of the Moselle. In the time of the later Empire it was one of the most prominent cities of the north. Among the Roman remains which may be seen there today, are the palace of Constantine, an arch called Porta Nigra, baths and an amphitheatre.

422. After their victory of 368, Valentinian and his son Gratian returned to Treves, and gave a triumph there in honor of their victory.

423. Nicrum, the river Neckar falling into the Rhine at Mannheim; it was on this river at Solicinium and Lupodūnum, that Valentinian gained his victory. Lupodūnum, a German town near the sources of the Lambe. Non-Lauffenburg.

423. et Lupodūnum, it is a fault to permit a four syllable word follow a monosyllabic word upon which the arsis falls.

424. the source of the Danube must have been known to the Romans, but it is not mentioned in their annals.

431. dūves — dūvēs, change of ictus

432. a delta.

434. Francia, Francovia inhabited by the Franks.

434. Chamāvēs, usually Chamāvī, ōrum, a German people between the Weser and the

Hercynian Forest.

435. gemināmn nōmen, both Rhine and Mozelle.

436 bicornis, "two mouthed". amnī, ablative.

437-468 The Poet introduces himself.

438. Vīviscā, Vīviscī were one of the two tribes of the Bituriges a powerful celtic people in Aquitania. The capital of the Vīviscī was Bordeaux, Ausonius' home.

439 nōn per. nova foedera, because he had been living almost six years on the shores of Mozelle and had already a bond of friendship with the inhabitants.

441 nōmen Latium. Teuffel says it seems to be of Gallic origin.

441. Pyrēnen, accusative in "en" in first declension. The Pyrenees mountains between France and Spain.

443. concinō, final "ō" short.

444. the poet will not give the river all the praise it deserves at present.

445. petō, final "ō" short

447. Aonidum, the Muses who dwell on Mount Helicon by Aganippē.

447. Aganippē, a fountain on Mt. Helicon in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses and giving poetical inspiration.

449-452 cum-mittent, he did return to Bordeaux

in 383

450. nātus — cūra, Ausonius was the instructor of Valentinian's son Gratian.

451. fascibus, the consulate. He became consul in 379.

453. a definite promise of another poem but it was never written

454 alveō, synizesis.

456. addam, the repetition is displeasing. Cf. 454 and 458.

461. Liger, the Loire, a large river of Gaul, rising in Mount Cevenna, and flowing north and west into the ocean.

461. Axona, the Aisne, joining the Seine below Paris, through the Oise.

462. Matrona, a river in Gaul, the Marne falling into the Sequana, a little south of Paris

463 Santonicō, the Santonian Gulf bordered on the region of the Santones, which was north of the Garonne River.

463. Carantonus occurs only here. Now Charente Carantonus River flows west into the Santonian Gulf.

464. Duranius, a right tributary of the Garonne now the Dordogne. The genitive depends on amnis, but de la Ville de Mirmont and

Scaliger consider it a vocative instead of and appositional genitive.

465. Tarnen, a tributary of the Garonne; the Tarn.

468. Aturrus, a little river in the southwest part of Aquitania flowing through the territory of the Tarbelli into the ocean.

469-473. Promise to the Moselle of great fame in Poetry.

471. exeris for exseris.

471. taurinae frontis, comparison to the river divinities who have horns.

472. sinuosa because of the river's windings.

474 Camenae, the muse, but here by metonomy it means a poem.

475. Musis, by metonomy "verses"

474-476. If people will but hear my song you shall be famous

477. All nature will give honor to you.

477-479 te-te-te-te-te-te, the repetition is too much to be pleasing, and does not give the force intended.

474. Druna a left tributary of the Rhone; the Drome.

479. Druentia, a tributary of the Rhone; the Durance

480. Alpini - fluvii, perhaps the Drere is one, a tributary of the Rhone taking its rise in the Alps.

480. duplicem - urbem, probably Arelate (or Arles)

a city of the lower Rhone in Southern Narbonensis. The city was originally built on the left bank of the Rhone but was later extended over to the right bank. The portion of the city on the right bank was called L. extra, as in 411.

481. qui, the Rhone. qui is out of its natural position.

483, the poet would not be faithless to his own river at home.

483. aequoreae, Garonne is like a gulf in its lower course.

Abbreviations.

abl. . . ablative.
acc. . . accusative.
adj. . . adjective.
adv. . . adverb.
cf. . . confer.
comm. . . common.
comp. . comparative.
concess. . concessive.
conj. . . conjunction.
dat. . . dative.
demons. . demonstrative.
dissyl. . . dissyllabic.
distr. . . distributive.
esp. . . especially.
et seq. . et sequentia
fr. . . from.
gen. . . genitive.
impers. . impersonal.
indeclin. . indeclinable.
interj. . interjection.
interrog. . interrogative.

imp. . . imperative.
m. . . masculine.
n. . . neuter.
nom. . nominative.
num. . numeral.
P. . . Participial.
pass. . passive.
pers. . . personal.
plur. . plural.
possess. . possessive.
prep. . preposition.
prob. . probably.
pron. . pronoun.
q. v. . quod vide.
rel. . . relative.
sc. . . scilicet.
subst. . substantive.
sup. . . superlative.
v. . . verse.
v. . . vide.
vb. . . verb.
w. . . with.

Vocabulary.

A.

ab, prep. abl., from, by.
abdōmen, inis, n., abdomen.
absum, āfuī, abesse, to be absent.
Abȳdēnus, adj., belonging to Abydus.
accēdō, cessī, cessum, ere, to be added.
accessus, ūs, m., an approach.
accipiō, cēpī, ceptum, ere, to take, receive.
accola, ae, m., an inhabitant.
achātēs, ae, m., the agate.
Actaeus, adj., Athenian.
Actiacus, adj., relating to Actium.
acūmen, inis, n., a sting.
acus, ūs, f., a hair-pin.
ad, prep. acc., for, in consequence of, (238), to.
addō, didī, ditum, ere, to add to, join to,
to grant in addition.
adiuvō, iūvī, iūtum, āre, to aid, help.
admixtus, P. adj., mixed.
admoveō, mōvī, mōtum, ēre, to present.
adoptō, āvī, ātum, āre, to adopt.

ad-ōrō, āvī, ātum, āre, to adore, reverence.
ad-sum, fuī, esse, to be present.
adversus, P. adj., adverse (of rivers) up the stream.
aedēs, is, f., a temple.
aemulus, adj., emulating, emulous.
aequiperō, āvī, ātum, āre, to become equal to, to rival.
aequō, āvī, ātum, āre, to become equal to, to rival.
aequor, oris, n., the stream, water, sea.
aequoreus, adj., of the sea, ocean.
aequum, ī, n., right, justice.
āēr, āeris, m., the air, atmosphere.
aestus, ūs, m., the tide, heat, current, draught.
aether, eris, m., the air.
aethra, ae, f., clear or bright sky, sky.
aevum, ī, n., age.
affectō, āvī, ātum, āre, to strive after.
afflō, āvī, ātum, āre, to blow, waft.
Aganippē, ēs, f., a fountain in Boeotia, on Mount Helicon.
ager, grī, m., a field.
agger, eris, m., dike, pier.
agilis, e, adj., quick, brisk.
agitō, āvī, ātum, āre, to agitate, move,

excite, arouse.
agmen, inis, n., multitude, mass, motion.
agrestis, e, adj., rustic.
agricola, ae, m., a farmer.
alacer, cris, e, adj., quick, eager.
alausa, ae, f., a small fish in the Mosella; the shad.
albēns, entis, P. adj., white.
albvinus, ī, m., a white fish; prob. the bleak or blay.
alga, ae, f., sea-weed
aliger, adj., winged.
Alisontia, ae, f., a tributary of the Mosella; now the Elz.
aliter, adv., otherwise, in another manner.
alius, a, ud, alius, adj., another, other.
allambō, ere, to touch, come in contact with.
allicio, lexī, lectum, ere, to attract to one's self.
allūdō, ūsī, ūsum, ere, to play against or with.
almus, adj., kindly, kind, propitious.
Alpīnus, adj., Alpine.
alternō, āvī, ātum, āre, to alternate.
alternus, adj., opposite, alternate.
altum, ī, n., a height.
altus, P. adj., high, lofty, great.
alumna, ae, f., a charge.

alumnus, ī, m., a foster-child, charge, ward.
alveus, ī, m., the channel of a river, current.
alvus, ī, f., the belly.
ambiguus, adj., uncertain, doubtful.
ambitus, ūs, m., ambition.
ambo, bae, bo, num. both.
amnicolus, adj., dwelling in a river.
amnicus, adj., river.
amnigenus, adj., river-born.
amnis, is, m., river, stream, current.
amoenus, adj., pleasant.
amor, ōris, m., love: Amor, the god of love.
anhēlō, āvī, ātum, āre, to emit, to breathe out.
anima, ae, f., consciousness.
annālēs, ium, m. (s. sc. libri) annals.
annumerō, āvī, ātum, āre, to count.
ante, prep. abl., before, in the judgment of.
ante-ferō, tulī, lātum, ferre, to carry before, prefer.
Anthēdonius, adj., Anthedonic.
antīquus, adj., ancient.
Āonidēs, um, f., the Muses.
apertus, P. adj., open, free, clear.
apex, icis, m., summit.
Apollineus, adj., belonging to Apollo.
aprīcum, ī, n., a sunny place, sunniness.

apricus, adj., sunny.
aptus, P. adj., adapted to, attached to.
aqua, ae, f., water.
Aquilonigena, ae, comm. born in the north.
Aquitanicus, adj., Aquitanian.
arcanus, adj., hidden.
arctous, adj., northern.
arduum, i, n., a steep.
arens, entis. P. adj., dry, parched.
aridus, adj., dry.
arista, ae, f., bone (of fishes)
Aristides, is, m., Aristides, an Athenian.
ars, artis, f., art.
Arsinoe, es, f., daughter of Ptolemy Lagus and Berenice, wife of her brother Ptolemy Philadelphus.
arvum, i, n., (sc. solum) a cultivated field, of ploughed land.
arx, arcis, f., fortress, citadel.
Asia, ae, f., Asia, i. e. Asia Minor.
asperum, i, n., a rough place.
aspiro, avi, atum, are, to favor.
assibilio, are, to hiss.
assimulo, avi, atum, are, imitate, counterfeit, mock.
assitus, adj., situated near.

assurgō, surrexī, surrectum, ere, to rise up.
ast, conj., v. at.
astrepō, ere, to echo.
at, conj., but.
āter, adj., black, dark.
Athēnae, ārum, f., Athens.
Atlanticus, adj., Atlantic.
atrium, iī, n., entrance, room, hall.
attondeō, tondī, tonsum, ēre, to gnaw at, nibble.
Aturus, ī, m., a river in Aquitania; now Adour.
audax, ācis, adj., bold.
Augustus, ī, m., Augustus Caesar, emperor of Rome 29 B.C.–14 A.D.; later, a title of all the Roman emperors.
Augustus, adj., imperial, Augustan.
aula, ae, f., a palace.
aura, ae, f., the air.
aurātus, P. adj., golden.
aureus, adj., golden.
aurifer, adj., gold-producing.
aurum, ī, n., gold.
Ausonius, iī, m., Decimus Magnus Ausonius, a distinguished poet, rhetorician and grammarian of the fourth century.
Ausonius, adj., Ausonian.
aut, conj., or; aut — — aut, either — or.

Avernus, adj., belonging to Lake Avernus.
āvium, ī, n., a desert, wilderness.
Axona, ae, m., a river in Gaul; now Aisne.

B.

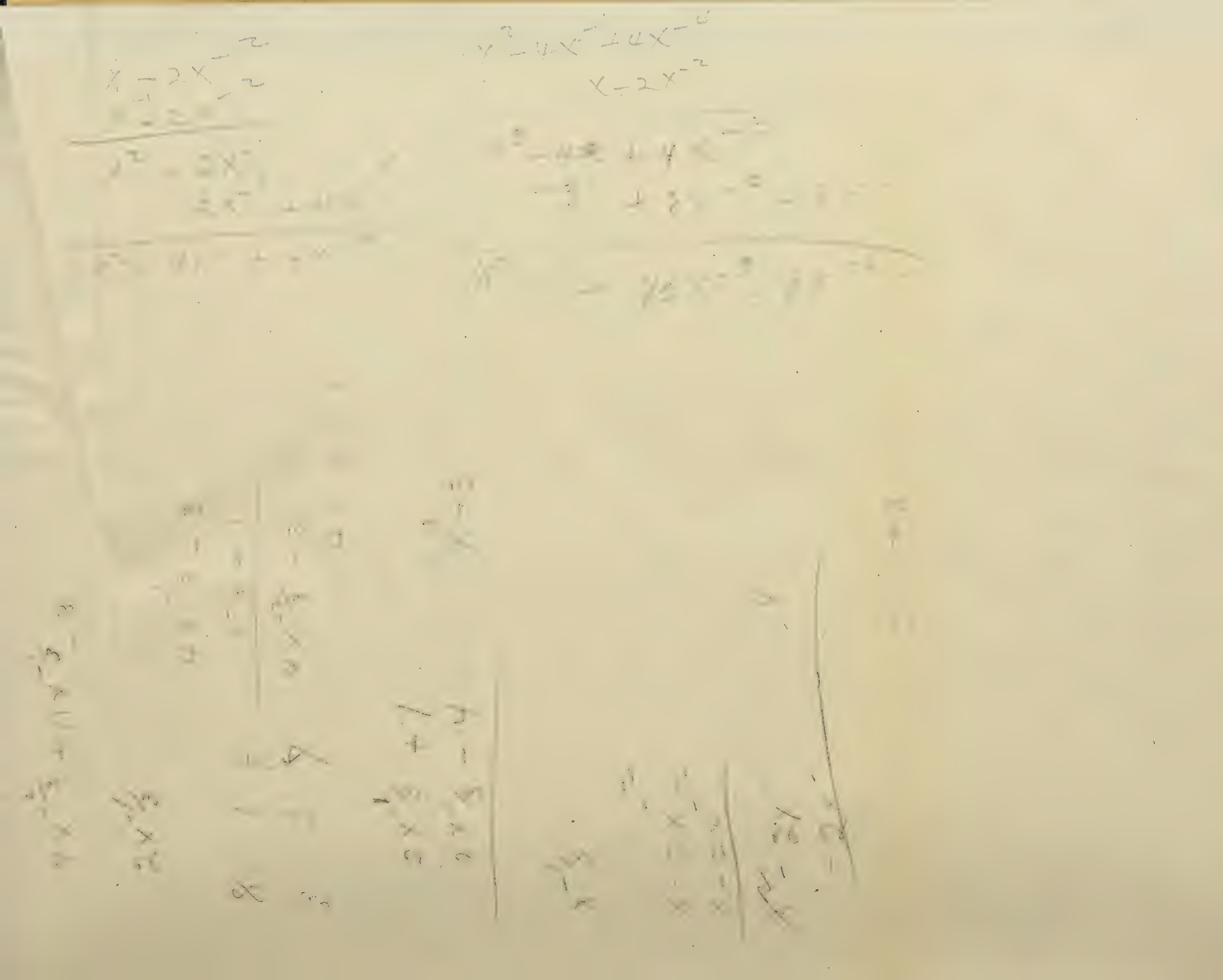
bāca, ae, f., a pearl.
Bacchēius, adj., Bacchic.
Bacchus, ī, m., Bacchus, the god of wine; the vine.
Bāiae, (dissyl.) ārum, f., a town in Campania.
bāllēna, ae, f., a whale.
balneum, ī. n., a bath, a place for bathing.
barbus, ī, m., a barbel. (a river fish).
Belgae, ārum, m, a people in the north of Gaul.
bellum, ī, n., war.
bicornis, e, adj., two-horned.
bīnī, ae, a, num., distr. adj., twice.
binōminis, e, adj., having two names.
bis, adv., num., twice.
bivius, adj., having two ways.
blandus, adj., pleasant, charming.
Boeōtius, adj., Boeotian.
bonus, adj. comp. melior, sup. optimus, good,
subst. bonum. ī, n., benefit.
bōs, bovis, gen. plur. bovum, an ox.
branchia, ae, f., the gills of a fish.
brevis, e, adj., little, not deep.
Britannī, ōrum, m., the Britons, the inhab-

itants of Great Britian.
Burdigala, ae, f., Bordeaux, on the Garonne River, the chief town of the Bituriges Vivisci, a Celtic nation in Southern Gaul.

C.

cacūmen, inis, n., extremity, end.
caenum, ī, n., mud.
caerula, ōrum, n., the water, the blue surface of the water.
caeruleus, adj., dark blue, dark green, dark.
caerulus, adj., v. caeruleus.
calculus, ī, m., a small stone, pebble.
Calēdonius, adj., Caledonian
cāligō, inis, f., darkness
cāligō, āre, to be dark.
Camēna, ae, f., a poem.
campus, ī, m., a field, surface.
candēns, entis, P. adj., shining white.
Cannae, ārum, f., a village in Apulia.
canō, cecinī, cantum, ere, to celebrate, call. 167.
cantus, ūs, m., a song.
capillus, ī, m., the hair
capiō, cēpī, captum, ere, to catch, to take possession of.
capitō, onis, m., a fish with a large head.
capripēs, pedis, adj., goat-footed.
captīvus, adj., captive.

captō, āvī, ātum, āre, to strive to, try to, catch.
caput, itis, n., the head.
Carantonus, ī, m., a river of Aquitania.
carmen, inis, n., song.
Carpathius, adj., Carpathian.
carptus, P. adj., nibbled at, gnawed at.
cārus, adj., dear, loved.
castrum, ī, n., a fort, fortress.
cāsus, ūs, m., misfortune.
caterva, ae, f., a crowd.
Catō, ōnis, m., 1 M. Porcius Cato, the elder;
M. Porcius Cato, the younger.
catus, adj., wise, sagacious.
cauda, ae, f., the tail.
caudēcens, adj., pertaining to the trunk of a tree.
Caurus, ī, m., the north-west wind.
caverna, ae, f., cavity.
cavum, ī, n., a cavity, hollow.
Cēcropius, adj., Athenian.
cēdō, cessī, cessum, ere, to allow, permit.
Celbis, is, m., a left tributary of the Moselle.
celeber, bris, e, adj., celebrated, famous.
celebrō, āvī, ātum, āre, to honor, celebrate, engage in.
celer, eris, e, adj., swift, rapid.
celsus, adj., lofty, high.
cēna, ae, f., dinner.



census, ūs, m., wealth, property.
Cereālis, e, adj., devoted to Cerēs; cereāle saxum, millstone.
cernō, crēvī, cretum, ere, perceive, discern.
cernuus, adj., head-foremost.
certāmen, inis, n., contest.
certō, āvī, ātum, āre, contend, vie.
cessō, āvī, ātum, āre, to cease, delay, idle.
Chalcēdonius, adj., Chalcedonian.
Chamāvēs, um, m., a German people.
chelys, acc. chelyn, f., a lyre or harp.
chorus, ī, m., a multitude, crowd, dance.
circueō, īvī, circuitum, īre, to surround, encircle.
Circē, ēs, f., Circe, a sea-nymph.
citō, āvī, ātum, āre, to stimulate.
clāmor, ōris, m., a shout, cry.
clārus, adj., celebrated, famous.
classis, is, f., a fleet.
claudō, sī, sum, ere, to shut in, enclose.
clīvus, ī, m., a slope, declivity.
co-eō, īvī, īre, to join together, to close.
coepiō, coepī, coeptum, ere, to begin.
coetus, ūs, m., a coming together.
cōgnōscō, gnōvī, nitum, ere, to know.
cōgō, cōegī, coactum, ere, to compel, force.
cohibeō, uī, itum, ēre, to hold, keep.

cohors, rtis, f., multitude, company.
colligō, lēgī, lectum, ere, to recover one's-regain.
collis, is, m., a hill.
collum, i, n., neck.
colō, coluī, cultum, ere, to honor, revere.
colōnus, ī, m., farmer, colonist.
color, oris, m., color.
columna, ae, f., a column, pillar.
commendō, āvī, ātum, āre, to commend.
commercium, ii, n., intercourse, interchange
committō, mīsī, missum, ere, to confide.
commūnis, e, adj. common.
commūtātus, P. adj., changed, exchanged.
cōmō, mpsī, mptum, ere, to adorn.
compēnsō, āvī, ātum, āre, to compensate for.
compositus, adj., arranged.
concavus, adj., concave.
concēdō, cessī, cessum, ere, to grant, yield.
concha, ae, f., mussel, shell fish.
concieō, cīvī, citum, ēre, to excite, agitate, move violently.
concinō, cinuī, ere, to sing.
concolor, colōris, adj., of the same color.
concurrō, curri, cursum, ere, to unite, to run upon, gather together.
conditor, ōris, m., builder.

condō, didī, ditum, ere, to build, conceal, hide.
cōnectō, nexuī, nexum, ere, to fasten.
cōnferō, tulī, collatum, ferre, to gather together.
cōnfīnium, iī, n., a limit.
cōnfundō, fūdī, fūsum, ere, to mingle, unite, join.
congestus, P. adj. pressed together 86, thick 133.
cōnor, ātus, ārī, to try.
cōnsaepiō, saeptum, īre, to enclose.
cōnsentiō, sensī, sensum, īre, to agree.
cōnserō, sēvī, situm, ere, to plant, inlay.
cōnserō, seruī, sertum, ere, to entwine, to unite together, join.
cōnsors, sortis, m. and f., a partner.
cōnspicor, ātus, ārī, to get sight of, to see.
Constantīnus, ī, m., C. Flavius Valerius Claudius Constantinus, Constantine the Great, a Roman emperor, 323-353 A.D.
cōnsternō, strāvī, strātum, ere, to bridge.
cōnsūmō, sumpsī, sumptum, ere, to consume, destroy, exhaust.
contendō, dī, tum, ere, to contend with.
contingō, tigī, tactum, ere, to happen to, befall.
cōnus, ī, m., a cone.
converrō, verrī, versum, ere, to sweep.
corallium, iī, n., coral.
corniger, adj., horned.

corpus, oris, n., a body.
corticeus, adj., made of cork.
Cōrus, ī, m. v. Caurus.
crēdō, didī, ditum, ere, to believe.
crepīdō, inis, f., edge, brim.
crepō, uī, itum, āre, to crack, resound.
crīnis, is, m., the hair.
crīspō, ātum, āre, to make rough or uneven.
crīspus, adj., tremulous.
crūsta, ae, f., mosaic work.
culmen, inis, n., a roof.
culta, ōrum, n., cultivated land.
cultor, ōris, m., an inhabitant, dweller, husbandman.
cultus, ūs, m., cultivation, culture, decoration, splendor.
cum, conj. tempor. when; concess, although;
prep. abl. with, in.
Cūmānus, adj. Cumaean, of Cūmae.
cumba, ae, f., a boat.
cumulō, āvī, ātum, āre, to increase.
cunctus, adj., all, the whole.
cupiō, īvī, ītum, ere, to desire, wish.
cūra, ae, f., care, anxiety, charge. &c.
cūria, ae. f., the Senate.
curūlis, e. adj., curule.
cutis, is, f., the skin.

D.

damnum, ī, n., loss.
dē, prep. abl., from.
dēbeō, uī, itum, ēre, to be indebted.
decimus, adj., the tenth.
dēcipiō, cēpī, ceptum, ere, to deceive.
decorāmen, inis, n., ornament, decoration.
decorō, āvī, ātum, āre, adorn, grace, distinguish.
decōrum, ī., n., propriety.
dēcrēscō, crēvī, crētum, ere, to grow smaller.
dēfendō, dī, sum, ere, to check, hinder, defend.
dēfetiscor, fessus, ī, to be weary, exhausted.
dēfluō, xī, xum, ere, to flow down.
dēfraudō, āvī, ātum, āre, to defraud, cheat.
dēgener, is, adj., ignoble.
dēiectus, P. adj., low.
deiugis, e. adj., sloping.
dēlectō, āvē, ātum, āre, to delight, please.
dēliciae, ārum, f., delight, pleasure.
delphin, is, f., a dolphin.
dēmergō, sī, sum, ere, to submerge, sink.
dēnsus, P. adj., deluded.
dēspectō, āre, to despise, to look down upon.
dēspectus, ūs, m., view, prospect.
dēspērātus, P. adj., despaired of.
dētegō, xī, ctum, ere, reveal, disclose.

dēterō, trīvī, trītum, ere, to lessen, impair.
dē texō, xuī, xtum, ere, to finish.
dēvexus, adj., sloping, steep.
dexter, adj., right, skillful.
Dextra, ae, f., that part of the city of Arles which was on the right bank of the Rhone.
dicō, xī, ctum, ere, to celebrate, describe, sing. call 437. Impers. dicitur, it is said.
diēs, ēī, f., a day.
differō, distulī, dilātum, differe, to pursue separate, wind, extend.
diffundō, fūdī, fūsum, ere, to spread, to enter in.
dignō, āre, to deem worthy.
dignor, ātus, ārī, to deign.
dignus, adj. w. impers. vb.: dignum est, it is proper.
dilātus, P. adj., published abroad.
Dinocharēs, is, m., a Grecian architect in the time of Alexander the Great.
dirimō, ēmī, emptum, ere, separate.
dīrus, adj., terrible, dreadful, dire.
disciplīna, ae, f., instruction.
dispergō, sī, sum, ere, to scatter about, disperse.
disserō, ruī, rtum, ere, to speak, discourse.
dissociō, āvī, ātum, āre, to separate, disunite.
distinguō, nxī, nctum, ere, to set off.

dīversus, P. adj., diverse, different.
dīves, itis, adj., rich.
dīvidō, vīsī, vīsum, ere, to divide, cleave.
dīvortium, iī, n., a separation, division.
dīvus, adj., divine.
dō, dedī, datum, dare, to give, throw, to grant, offer.
dolor, ōris, m., grief.
dolus, ī, m., deceit.
domina, ae, f., mistress, she who rules.
domus, ī, f., house, home.
dōnō, āvī, ātum, āre, to give, present.
dorsum, ī, n., ridge.
Drahōnus, ī, m., a tributary to the Mosella.
Druentiā, ae. f., a tributary of the Rhone. now Durance.
Druna, ae, f., a tributary of the Rhonadus.
dubius, adj., doubtful, uncertain.
dūcō, xī. ctum. ere. to draw. take.
dūdum. adv. for a little while.
dulcis. e. adj., delightful, charming.
dum, conj., while.
Dumnissus, i. m. a location near the present Kirchberg, in the region of the Mosella.
duplex, icis. adj., double. twofold.
Duranius, ī. m., a river in Gaul. now Dordogne.

dūrō, āvī, ātūm, āre, tō penetrāte, endure, keep good.

E.

ē, prep. w; abl, v. ex.
ēdō, didī, ditum, ere, tō raise up, tell, declare.
effugiō, fūgī, ere, tō escape.
egestās, ātis, f., extreme poverty.
ego, meī, pron. pers., I.
ēmereō, uī, itum, ere, tō complete (one's term of service.)
enim, conj., for.
eō, īvī, īre, tō move, go.
ephēbus, ī, m., a Greek youth.
Ephesus, ī, f., Ephesus, a city of Ionia.
ergō, adv., then, accordingly.
errō, āvī, ātum, āre, tō wind.
error, ōris, m., motion, movement, error.
Erubris, is, m. a tributary of the Mosella.
esca, ae, f., bait.
et, conj. and, also; et-et, both-and.
etiam, adv. also, even.
Euboicus, adj., Euboean.
euripus, ī, m., a strait, narrow channel.
Europa, ae, f., the continent of Europe.
ex, prep. w. abl., from, out of.
exāmen, inis, n., a shoal, multitude.

excipiō, cēpī, ceptum, ere, tō follow.
excludō, sī, sum, ere, tō shut out, tō exclude
exclūsus, P. adj. excluded, hard pressed. 146
excutiō, cussī, cussum, ere, tō shake off.
exeō, ī, itum, īre, tō exeīd.
exerceō, uī. itum, ēre, exercise, make use of, keep a going.
exercitus. P. adj., disciplined, skilled.
exerō, uī itum. ere, tō reveal, show.
exiguus. adj., insignificant.
exīlis, e, adj., small, little.
exitalis, e, adj., falal, deadly.
exitium, ī, n. destruction.
experior, pertus, īrī, tō try, test.
expīrō, āvī, ātum, āre, tō rush forth, come forth, breathe out.
explōrō, āvī, ātum, āre, tō examine, tō explore, search out.
extendo, dī, tum, ere, tō smooth out, extend.
extrēmus, adj, last, farthest, extreme.
extrarius, adj., foreign.
extō, āre, tō be, tō stand out.
exultō, āvī, ātum, āre, tō leap up.

F.

fābrilis, e, adj., of an artificer.
facessō, essī, ītum, ere, (sc. sē) to go away. depart.

facilis, e. adj., without difficulty, easy, unobstructed.
facio, fēci, factum, ĕre to make, form.
factum, i, n., a deed, exploit.
facundia, ae, f., eloquence, fluency.
fāginus, adj., beechen, of beech-wood.
fallax, ācis, adj., false, deceiving.
fallo, fefelli, falsum, ĕre, to deceive.
falsum, i, n., the false.
fāma, ae, f., fame, renown.
famulus, adj., serving, servile.
fartim, adv., closely, densely.
fās, n. indecl., permitted.
fascēs, ium, m., the fasces; a bundle consisting of rods and an axe.
fastidio, ii, ītum, īre, to despise, feel disgust.
fastigium ii, n., dignity, the top.
fatigo, āvi, ātum, āre, to weary, tire.
faucēs, ium, f., mouth, entrance, jaws.
Faunus, i. m., a sylvan deity.
felix, īcis, adj., pleasing, happy.
ferculum, i, n., a course, a dish of food.
ferio, īre, to strike.
fero, tuli, latum, ferre, to endure, bring.
ferrātus, adj., iron.
ferrum, i. n., iron.

ferus, adj., wild, fierce.
ferveō, buī, ēre, to be heated or cooked,
to glow.
fessus, P. adj., wearied, tired.
festinō, āvī, ātum, āre, to hasten, hurry.
fidēs, is, f., a lyre. a stringed instrument.
figō, xī, xum, ere, to arrange.
figūra, ae, f., a figure, form.
filum, ī. n., a thread.
fingō, finxī, fictum, ere, to mold, represent
finis, is, m., point (of death), end i.e. a
result, boundary.
flagellum, ī. n., a whip.
flagrāns, antis, P. adj., hot.
flamma, ae. f., a flame.
flātus, ūs, m., a breath.
flāveō, ēre, to be gold-colored, golden, yellow
flexus, ūs, m., a winding, bend, bending.
fluctus, ūs. m. wave.
fluēns, entis. P. adj., flowing, rounded.
fluentum, ī, n., a flow, stream, water.
fluitō, āvī, ātum, āre, to swim, to sail about.
flūmen, inis, n., a river.
flūmineus, adj., river.
fluō, xī. xum, ere, to flow.
fluor, ōris, m., a flow, flowing, inspiration.

fluviālis, e, adj., river -.
fluvius, iī, m., a river.
focus, ī, m., hearth, fire-pan.
foedus, eris, n., marriage, treaty, alliance.
fōns, fontis, m., a spring, fountain, source.
for, fātus, ārī, to speak.
forāmen, inis, n., an aperture, hole.
fōrma, ae, f., form, image design 299.
forsan, adv., perhaps.
fortūna, ae, f., fortune.
foveō, fōvī, fotum, ēre, to cherish, foster, care for.
Francia, ae, f., Franconia.
frangō, frēgī, fractum, ere, to crack.
frāter, tris, m., a brother.
frāternus, adj., fraternal, brotherly.
fremō, uī, itum, ere, to rage.
frequentō, āvī, ātum, āre, to go to and fro, redouble.
fretum, i, n., sea, strait.
frīgus, oris, n., cold, coldness.
frondeō, ēre, to put forth leaves.
frōns, frontis, f., brow, front.
frūgifer, adj., fruit-bearing, fruitful.
fruor, fructus, fruī, to enjoy, delight in.
frux, frugis, f., fruit.

fūcus, ī, m., a red color, paint.
fugiō, fūgī, fugitum, ere; to escape.
fulgēns, entis, P. adj., shining.
fūmō, āre, to steam, reek.
fūmōsus, adj., smoky.
fundō, āvī, ātum, āre, to found, establish.
fundō, fūdī, fūsum, ere, to overflow, pour forth.
fundus, ī, m., a depth.
furō, ūī, ere, to rage.
furor, ātus, ārī, to steal.
fūsus, ī, m., a spindle.

G.

Gallī, ōrum, m., the Gauls.
Gallia, ae, f., Gaul, the country of the Gauls.
Gaudeō, gāvīsus, ēre, to rejoice, delight in.
Gaurānus, adj., Gauran.
Garunna, ae, m., the Garonne, a river in Gaul.
Gaurus, ī, m., a mountain in Campania.
Gelidus, adj., cold, very cold
Geminus, adj., two; double, both.
gēns, gentis, f., race.
genus, eris, n., kind.
Germānī, ōrum, m., the Germans.
Germānus, adj., German.
germanus, adj., real.
germen, inis, n., product, grass.

gerō, gessī, gestūm, ere, tō carry on, wage.
gestiō, īvī, ītum, īre, tō be joyful.
glārea, ae, f., gravel.
glaucus, adj., sparkling, bright.
Glaucus, ī, m., a fisherman of Anthedon.
glomerō, āvī, ātum, āre, tō collect (into a round ball.)
glōria, ae, f., glory.
gōbiō, ōnis, m., the gudgeon, a poor kind of fish.
Gortynius, ī, m., a Gortynian.
gradior, gressus, ī, tō walk, go.
grāmen, inis, n., grass.
grāmineus, adj., grassy.
grātia, ae, f., pleasantness, charm, liking.
grātificor, ātus, ārī tō surrender.
grex, gregis, m., a crowd, troop.
gurges, itis, m., water, stream.
gustātus, ūs, m., the taste, tasting.
gustus, ūs, m., taste, flavor.
gutta, ae, f., spot, speck.

H.

habēna, ae, f., rein, guidance.
habeō, uī, itum, ēre, tō have, possess, consider.
habitātrix īcis, f., she that inhabits.

habitūs, ūs, m., appearance.
hāmus, i, m., a fish-hook.
harēna, ae, f., sand.
harundō, inis, f., a fishing rod.
haud, adv., not at all, by no means.
hauriō, hausī, haustum, īre, to draw up, drink.
hebdomas, adis, f., the name of a collection of biographies, written by Marcus Varro.
Hellē, ēs, f., Helle, sister of Phrixus.
herba, ae, f., an herb, grass.
herbōsus, adj., grassy, weedy.
Hesperus, ī, m., an evening star.
hem! interj., Alas!
hiātūs, ūs, m., mouth.
hīc, haec, hoc, pron., demons, this;
hīc, adv. here.
hinc, adv., hence, from hence, on this side.
Hister, trī m., the lower part of the Hanube River.
homō, inis, comm. man, a human being.
honor (or honōs) ōris, m., honor, dignity, beauty.
hōra, ae, f., an hour.
horreum, ī, n., a storehouse.
hospes, itis, m., hospitality.

hostis, is, comm., an enemy.
hūc, adv., hither, to this place.
hūmānus, adj., human
humilis, e, adj., low, lowly.
hyalus, ī, m., glass-green color.
Hyperīonius, adj., of Hyperion.

I.

iacēō, cuī, citum, ēre, to lie.
iaciō, iēcī, iactum, ere, to throw, cast.
iam, adv., now at this time, already.
Īcarius, adj., Icarian.
Ictīnus, ī, m., a builder of the Parthenon on the Acropolis.
ictus, ūs, m., stroke, blow.
ignārus, adj., unaware.
ignis, is, m., fire.
ignōbilis, e, adj., ignoble, obscure.
ignōrō, āvī, ātum, āre, not to know.
illaudatus, adj., unpraised, obscure.
ille, a, ud, illīus, pron. demons. that, he, she, it. opposed to hic, it points to something more remote; connected with a third person, hic-ille, the one, the other.
illinc, adv., thence, from that place.
illustrō, āvī, ātum, āre, to render famous, illustrious.

Illyricus, adj., Illyrian.
imāgō, inis., f., reflection, image.
imitōr, ātus, ārī, to imitate, resemble, copy.
immineō, ēre, to project over.
immundus, adj., foul, unclean.
imperium, ī, n., empire, sovereignty.
impetō, ere, to leap after.
impetus, ūs, m., violent or rapid motion.
impos, otis, adj., unable to bear.
impūbes, is, adj., youthful.
in, prep., w. acc., into, to, toward; w. abl.,
in, on.
īnāne, is. n., an empty space, void;
per īnāne, through the air.
incertus, adj., uncertain.
incestus, adj., incestuous.
inclīnātus, P. adj., bent down, bending.
inclīnō, āvī, ātum, āre, to incline.
inclitus, adj., glorious, renowned, celebrated.
includō, sī, sum, ere, to shut in, enclose.
incōnsultus, adj., indiscreet, foolish.
incorruptē, adv., without corruption.
incurrō, currī, cursum, ere, to run into,
fall in with.
inde, adv., thence, on that side.
indicium, ī, n., indication, evidence.

indocilis, e, adj., unlaught.
indūcō, xī, ctum, ere, tō exhibit, obscure.
inēō, īvī, ītum, īre, tō enter.
iners, ertis, adj., insipid, without flavor
īnfēstus, adj., hostile, dangerous.
inflētus, adj., unswept.
ingenium, ī, n., genius, talents.
ingenuus, adj., natural, native, rough.
ingredior, gressus, gredī, tō go into, enter.
innītor, nixus, ī, tō support.
innocuus, adj., harmless.
innumerus, adj., immeasureable, varied,
innumerable.
inops, opis, adj., wretched, unhonored.
īnsānum, adv., madly.
īnsīgnis, e, adj., remarkable, extraordinary
īnstāns, antis, P. adj., projecting.
īnsula, ae, f., an island.
īnsultō, āvī, ātum, are, tō leap into.
intendō, dī, tum, ere, tō stretch forth, extend
intentus, P. adj., intent upon, strained.
inter, prep. w. acc., among, between.
intercipiō, cēpī, ceptum, ere, tō intercept.
interlūdō, lūsī, lusum, ere, tō play together.
interserō, ērvī, situm, ere, in pass., to
lie between.

intima, ōrum, n., the innost parts.
intuitus, ūs, m., view.
invādō, vāsī, vāsum, ere, to attack.
invalidus, adj., weak.
inversus, P., adj., inverted.
invideō, vīdī, vīsum, ēre, to envy.
invidia, ae, f., envy.
iocor, ātus, ārī, to joke.
ipse, ipsīus, pron. demons., self, self.
īris, is, f., the rainbow.
irrumpō, rūpī, ruptum, ere, to break, pierce.
Ismarius, adj., Ismarian.
Ītalus, ī, m., gen. plur. Ītalum, an Italian.
iter, itineris, n., a journey.
iuba, ae, f., a barbel (of the fish.)
iubar, aris, n., sunshine, light
iubeō, iussī, iussum, ēre, to command, order.
iugum, ī, n., a ridge, height, summit of a mountain.
iungō, nxī, nctum, ere, to add to, make, unite together.
iustum, ī, n., justice.
iustus, adj., just, rightful.

L.

lābor, lapsus, lābī, to glide, move along.
labor, ōris, m., labor.
lacūna, ae, f., a pool.
lacus, us, m., a lake, reservoir.
laevus, adj., left.
laetus, adj., joyful, glad, happy, beautiful.
lāneus, adj., woollen,
lapillus, i, m., a little stone, pebble
lapsus, ūs, m., gliding, flowing.
laqueō, āvī, ātum, āre, fretted, panelled.
largitor, ōris, m., a liberal giver.
lascīvus, adj., sportive, playful.
lātē, adv., widely.
lateō, uī, ēre, to be hidden, concealed,
to conceal.
latex, icis, m., water.
Latīnus, adj., Latian, Latin, Roman.
lātus, adj., wide.
laudō, āvī, ātum, āre, to commend,
esteem, praise
laurea, ae, f., a victory, triumph.
laus, laudis, f., praise.
lavācrum, i, n., a bath.
laxus, adj., wide, unrestricted, loose, lax.
legitimus, adj., regular.

lego, legi, lectum, ere, to select, choose.
lembus, i, m., a yacht.
lene, adv., gently.
lentus, adj., flexible.
Lesura, ae, m., a small tributary of the Moselle.
letalis, e, adj., deadly.
letum, i, n., death.
Leucas, ados, f., the capital of Leucadia, an island in the Ionic Sea.
levis, e. adj., smooth, level.
levis, e, adj., light, swift, rapid.
lex, legis, f., a law.
libamen, inis, n., libation, offering.
Liber, eri, m., Bacchus.
liber, adj., free, unimpeded.
libo, avi, atum, are, to lessen, impair.
licet, cuit, citum est, ere, Impers. it is permitted.
Liger, eris, m., the Loire.
limes, itis, m., a boundary.
limigenus, adj., mud-born, produced in mud
lingua, ae, f., language.
linum, i, n., a fisher's net.
liquidus, adj., bright, clear, flowing.
liquor, oris, m., eloquence.

litus, oris, n., a bank, shore
locuplēs, etis, adj., rich.
locus, ī, m., a place.
longus, adj., long.
loquor, cūtus, loquī, to speak about.
lōrīcō, āvī, ātum, āre, to clothe in mail.
lūbricus, adj., slippery, smooth, gliding.
lūceō, xi, ēre, to shine, glitter, is visible.
lūcifer, adj., light-bringing.
luctāmen, inis, n., a struggling.
lūcius, ī, m., a fish, perhaps the pike.
lūcus, i, m., a grove.
lūdibrium, ī, n., mockery.
lūdō, sī, sum, ere, to play, exhibit
lūdus, i, m., sport, spectacle, play, school.
lūmen, inis, n., light, splendor.
Lūpodunum, ī, n., a German town near the source of the Danube
lūteus, adj., golden-yellow.
lūx, lūcis, n., light
luxuriō, āvi, ātum, āre, to abound.
luxus, ūs, m., extravagance, excess.
Lyaeus, ī, m., Bacchus; vine.
lympha, ae, f., water.

M.

macula, ae, f., a spot, mark.
magicus, adj., magic.
magis, adv., more.
magister, trī, m., captain.
māgnus, adj., comp. maior, sup. māximus, great.
male, adv., badly.
malus, adj., comp., pēior, sup. pessimus, bad, evil
mālus, ī, m., a mast.
mānāmen, inis, n., a flowing
maneō, nsi, nsum, ēre, to remain.
Mantua, ae, f., a city in Gallia Transpadana.
manus, ūs, f., a hand, company, band.
Marcus, ī, m., Marcus Terentius Varro.
mare, is, n., the sea.
margō, inis, m. and f., edge, brink, margin.
marīnus, adj., sea, marine.
marmor, oris, n., marble.
marmoreus, adj., marble.
māteria, ae, f., subject, subject-matter.
Mātrōna, ae, f., a river in Gaul, now the Marne.
meatus, ūs, m., motion, course.
medius, adj., mid, middle, midst, between,
    subst. medium, iī, n., the middle.
membrum, ī, n., a limb.
memor, oris, adj., mindful.

memorō, āvī, ātum, āre, to mention, to bring to remembrance, to say, declare.
Memphiticus, adj.; Memphitic, Egyptian.
Menecrates, is, m., a poet of Ephesus.
mēnsa, ae, f., food, table.
meō, āvī, ātum, āre, to go, move, pass.
mersō, āvī, ātum, āre, to immerse.
met, a pronominal suffix, self.
metallum, ī, n., metal.
mētō, ātum, āre, to measure.
mētior, ātus, āre, to measure off.
meus, pron. possess., my.
mīlle, indecl. in singular, num. adj, a thousand.
Minerva, ae, f., the Roman Goddess of wisdom.
ministrō, āvī, ātum, āre, to afford.
minor, ātus, āre, to jut forth, project.
mīror, ātus, to wonder at, be amazed at, admire.
mītis, e. adj.; mild.
mittō, mīsī, missum, ere, to send.
modo, merely, now, lately.
moenia, ium, n., walls.
mōles, is, f., mass (of water.)
mōlior, ītus, īre, to make, exert one's self in, build.
mollis, e, adj.; gentle, tender.
monīle, is, n., a jewel.

mōns, -tis, m., a mountain.
mora, ae, f., a delay.
moribundus, adj., dying.
mortifer, adj., death-bringing
mōs, mōris, m., habit, character, custom, morals.
Mosella, ae, m. and f., a river of Belgic Gaul, Moselle.
mōtus, P. adj., disturbed.
mōtus, ūs, m., motion.
mox, adv., then, soon.
mulceō, sī, sum, ēre, to lessen (anxiety.)
Mulciber, eris, m., fire.
mullus, ī, m., the red mullet.
multiplex, icis, adj., numerous, large.
multus, adj., much, many, comp. plūs, plūris, sup. plūrimus, very much.
mūnicēps, ipis, m., a citizen.
mūnus, eris, n., exhibition, spectacle, reward.
murmur, uris, n., a murmur.
mūrus, ī, m., a wall.
Mūsa, ae, f., a muse, poem, verse.
muscus, ī, m., moss.
mustēla, ae, f., a fish, perhaps lamprey or eelpout.
mūtuus, adj., mutual.
Mylasēnus, adj., Mylasian.

N.

Năis, idis, f., a water-nymph, Naiad.
nam, conj., for.
namque, conj., for indeed, for truly.
natans, antis, P. adj., swimming, floating, subst. swimmer
natātus, ūs, m., a swimming.
natō, āvī, ātum, āre, to swim.
nātūra, ae, f., nature.
nātūrālis, e, adj., natural.
nātus, ī, m., a son.
nauma chia, ae, f., a mock sea-fight.
nauta, ae, m., a sailor.
nautālis, e, adj., sailor-like.
nauticus, adj., sailor
Năva, ae, m., a tributary of the Rhine.
nāviger, adj., navigable.
nāvita, ae, m., v. nauta.
nē, conj., lest.
nebulōsus, adj., misty, foggy.
nec, conj., v. neque.
necdum, v. neque.
Nemesa, ae, m., a river in Belgic Gaul, now the Nims.
Nemesis, is, f., the goddess of justice.
nemōrosus, adj., woody, shady.

neō, ēvī, ētum, ēre, to weave.
nemo, nullius, m. no one.
Nephelēis, idos. f., the daughter of Nephele, Helle.
nepōs, ōtis, m. and f., a spendthrift, prodigal, descendant.
neque, adv. and conj., not, and not, neque — neque, neither — nor, necdum, not yet.
Nēreus, eos, m., the sea.
nētē, ēs, f., the highest note.
neuter, adj., neither.
Nicer, cri, m., the river Neckar.
nīdor, ōris, m., smell, fume.
nīdus, ī, m., home.
nihil, n., indecl., nothing.
Nīliacus, adj., of the Nile
nimium, adv., too.
nitens, entis, P. adj. shining, illustrious, beautiful.
niteō, ēre, to be beautiful
nitor, ōris, m., beauty, splendor.
nōbilis, e, adj., renowned, famous, excellent.
noceō, cui, citum, ēre, to hurt, injure.
noctua, ae, f., an owl.
nōdōsus, adj., knotty.
Noiomagus, ī, m., a city of the Treveri, now Neumagen.
nōmen, inis, n., a name.

nōn, adv., not.
nōscō, nōvī, nōtum, ere, to know.
noster, stra, strum, pron. possess., our.
notō, āvī, ātum, āre, to mark.
novālis, is, f., meadow land, unploughed land.
novus, adj., new.
nūdō, āvī, ātum, āre, to expose to view, to make visible.
nullus, adj., not any, no.
nūmen, inis, n., divine, majesty, divinity.
numerō, āvī, ātum, āre, to count.
numerōsus, adj., numerous.
numerus, ī, m., number.
nunc, adv., now, at present.
nūper, adv., lately, recently.
nusquam, adv., never.
nūtō, āvī, ātum, āre, to recede, shake.
nūtrīx, īcis, f., a nurse.
nympha, ae, f., a nymph, water.

O.

ob, prep., acc. because of, by reason of.
oblectātiō, ōnis, f., a delight.
obliquō, āvī, ātum, āre, to turn in oblique direction.
obliquus, adj., winding, adv. phrase, in obliquum, sideways.
obsideō, ēdī, essum, ēre, inhabit, haunt, frequent.

obscūrus, adj., dark.
obsōnium, iī, n., viands, esp. fish.
obtūtus, ūs, m., vision.
occultō, āvī, ātum, āre, to hide.
occultus, P. adj., hidden, concealed.
oculus, ī, m., the power of seeing, 5 8, an eye.
odōrifer, adj., fragrant.
olīdus, adj., rank.
olivum, ī, n., oil.
olle, old form for ille, q.v.
Olympus, ī, m., a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly.
omnis, e, adj., all, everything.
opācus, adj., shady.
opīmātus, P. adj., fat.
opertus, P. adj., hidden, secret.
ops, opis, f., riches, wealth.
opus, eris, n., work, workmanship, labor.
ōra, ae, f., boundary, edge, coast, bank.
orbis, is, m., orbit.
Oreiās, adis, f., a mountain nymph. Tread.
orīgō, inis, f., descent, origin
ōrō, āvī, ātum, āre, to beg, beseech.
ōs, ōris, n., the mouth.
ōsculum, ī, n., a kiss.
ostentō, āvī, ātum, āre, to show, exhibit

ōstium, iī, n., mouth (of a river.)
otium, otī, n., leisure, inactivity.
ōviparus, adj., oviparous.

P.

paene, adv., almost, nearly.
pāgānicus, adj., rustic.
pāgus, ī. m., country.
palam, adv., openly.
palmes, itis, m., vine.
palmus, i, ma., the palm (of the hand.)
pampinus, ī, m., a vine-leaf.
pandō, pandī, passum, ere, to open, unfold, explain, describe, panditur, is transparent.
pandus, adj., bent, curved.
Panēs, um, acc. ās, m., gods in the woods and fields resembling Pan.
Pangaea, orum, n., a mountain of Thrace.
Panopē, ēs, f., Panope, a sea-nymph.
pār, paris, adj., equal.
parēns, entis, m., a parent.
pariō, peperī, partum, ere, to occasion, produce.
parma, ae, f., the value in a pair of bellows.
pars, partis, f., a part.
parvus, adj., small, comp. minor, us, less, sup. minimus.
pateō, uī, ēre, to be exposed, manifest.

pater, tris, m., a father; plur. patres, senators.
patior, passus, i, to permit, allow, suffer, undergo.
patria, ae, f., (sc. terra) fatherland, native country.
patrius, adj., native, paternal.
patulus, adj., open.
paveō, pāvī, ēre, to be terrified at.
pectus, oris, n., the breast.
pecus, udis, f., an animal, beast, one of a herd.
pelagus, ī, n., the sea.
pellō, pepulī, pulsum, ere, push, drive back, remind, strike (the chords), overcome.
Pelōrus, ī, m., a promontory on the north-east coast of Sicily.
pendeō, pependī, ēre, overhang, project.
penetrāle, is, n., the interior, secret.
penetrālis, e, adj., innermost.
peplum, ī, n., a splendid upper garment.
per, prep. w. acc. through the midst of, along, throughout.
perca, ae, f., a perch, a kind of fish.
percurrō, percucurrī, cursum, ere, to pass over, run along.
perdō, didī, ditum, ere, to lose.
perdūcō, xī, ctum, ere, to spread over.
perennis, e, adj., neverfailing, perpetual, everlasting.

perfundō, fūdī, fusum, ere, to flood, overflow bathe.
pergō, perrexī, perrectum, ere, to proceed.
periculum, ī, n., danger, peril.
perimō, ēmī, emptum, ere, to destroy.
perlinō, litum, ere, to smear all over
permisceō, scuī, stum, ēre, to mingle together or with, intermingle.
perpetuus, adj., continuous, perpetual.
persequor, cūtus, ī, to set forth.
perspicuus, adj., clear.
perstringō, nxī, ctum, ere, to speak but little about.
pēs, pedis, m., the foot, base.
petō, īvī, ītum, ere, to beg, seek.
petulāns, antis, adj., [illegible], fastidious.
Pharius, adj., of Pharus. Egyptian.
Pharos, ī, f., the light house at Pharus.
phasēlus, ī, m., a light vessel,
Philō, ōnis, m., a celebrated architect in Athens.
Phoebus, ī, m., the sun [fr. Apollo, the god of light.]
Phygius, adj., Phrygian.
pictus, P. adj., painted.
Pīeris, idis, f., a Muse.
piger, adj., sluggish, slow.
pīlum, ī, n., a dike.

pingō, pinxī, pictum, ere, tō adorn, decorate.
pinguēscō, ere, to become fat.
pinguis, e, adj., rich, fertile.
piscīna, ae, f., a pond for bathing or swimming.
piscis, is, m., a fish.
placidus, adj., peaceful, quiet, gentle.
plaga, ae, f., net, snare.
plaudō, sī, sum, ere, to strike.
plausus, ūs, m., a clapping sound.
plebs or plēbēs, is, f., the common people.
polleō, ēre, to be esteemed, powerful.
pollex, icis, m., the thumb.
pompa, ae, f., procession, display, panorama
Pompēiānus, adj., Pompeian, of Pompey.
pondus, eris, n., weight.
pōnō, posuī, positum, ere, to build.
pontus, ī, m., the sea.
popīna, ae, f., a cook-shop, eating house.
populatrīx, īcis, f., she that destroys.
populus, ī, m., the people.
portus, ūs, m., a harbor.
possum, potuī, posse, to be able.
post, prep. w. acc. after.
post-habeō, uī, itum, ēre, tō esteem less.
postquam, conj., after, as soon as.

potens, entis, P. adj., powerful.
potior, ītus, īrī, w. gen. and abl. to get possession of, to acquire.
potis, adj., indecl. able.
pōtus, ūs, m., a drink.
praebeō, uī, itum, ēre, to afford.
praecellō, ere, to surpass, excel.
praeceps, adj., headlong, swift.
praecōnium, ii, n., a celebrating, laudation.
praeda, ae, f., booty, game.
praedium, ii, n., a manor.
praedō, ōnis, m., a plunderer.
praefectura, ae, f., prefecture, governorship.
praelābor, lapsus, ī, to glide, flow onwards.
praemium, ii, n., reward, recompense.
praenōmen, inis, n., praenomen, the first name.
praepinguis, e, adj., very fat.
praesidium, ii, n., aid, protection.
praesignis, e, adj., distinguished before others.
praetemptō, āvī, ātum, āre, to examine.
praetener, adj., very tender.
praeter-eō, īvī, itum, īre, to pass by, go by.
praetexō, xuī, xtum, ere, to edge, fringe, border.
praetextātus, adj., wearing the toga praetexta.

praetorium, ii, n., a splendid country seat.
prātum, ī, n., a meadow, meadow-grass.
premō, essī, essum, ere, to press, impress.
prēnsō, āvī, ātum, āre, to catch.
primoris, e, adj., first.
prīmum, adv., first.
prīmus, adj., the first, chief
prō, prep. w. abl., for the sake of, in.
probrum, ī, n., jeer, jest.
procer, eris, m., a leader.
procul, adv., afar off, in the distance
prōcurrō, cucurrī, cursum, ere, rush forward. advance, to jut out, extend, project.
prōdigus, adj., great, stout.
prōdō, didī, ditum, ere, to reveal, disclose.
proelium, ii, n., a battle, combat.
prōfligātus, P. adj., wretched, miserable.
profundum, ī, n., a depth.
prohibeō, uī, itum, ēre, to hinder, prevent.
Prōmeā, ae, f., the river Prüm, a tributary of the Saar.
prōnus, adj., inclined forward.
prope, adv., almost.
prōpellō, pulī, pulsum, ere, to push before one's self.
properō, āvī, ātum, āre, to hasten.

prōpexus, P. adj., combed forward, hanging down.
propium, ī, n., a possession.
proprius, adj., one's own.
prōra, ae, f., the prow.
prospectō, āvī, ātum, āre, to impend over, threaten.
protervia, ae, f., wantonness, imprudence.
prout, adv., according as.
Ptolemāis, idos, f., Ptolemaean.
pūbēns, entis, adj., flourishing, exuberant.
pūbertas, ātis, f., youth.
pūbes, is, f., a youth.
puella, ae, f., a girl, a young woman.
puer, erī, m., a boy.
puerilis, e, adj., boyish, childish.
pūgna, ae, f., contest.
pulcher, adj., beautiful.
pulsō, āvī, ātum, āre, to strike.
pulsus, ūs, m., striking, blow, pushing.
punctum, ī, n., a small spot.
puniceus, adj., red.
puppis, is, f., the stern.
purpura, ae, f., purple.
purpureus, adj., shining, bright, beautiful, dark.

pūrus, adj., pure, clean, undefiled.
putō, āvī, ātum, āre, to consider, think.
pȳramis, idis, f., a pyramid.
Pȳrēnē, ēs, f., the Pyrenees.

Q.

quā, adv., where, in which place.
quaerō, sīvī, sītum, ere, to seek, look for.
quālis, e, pron. adj., rel. such as.
quam, adv., how, than, quam primum (sc. potest), as soon as possible.
quamquam, conj., although.
quamvīs, conj., although.
quantus, adj., as much as.
que, conj., enclitic, and.
querulus, adj., complaining.
quī, quae, quod, pron. rel. who; interrog., whatsort, what.
quidam, quaedam, quoddam, pron. indef. some, certain one.
quiētus, P. adj., quiet, peaceful.
quīn, conj., but, indeed; quīn etiam, nay even, nay more.
Quintiliānus, ī, m., Quintilian, the rhetorician.
quippe, conj., in as much as, for.
quis, quae, quid, pron. interrog., who?

which?; what! As adj., what! why!

quis, quid, pron. indefin., adj., any; subt. anyone.

quisque, quaeque, quodque, pron. indef., each one.

quod, conj., in that, because; w. sī, but.

quondam, adv., once, formerly, sometimes

quoque, conj., also, too.

quotiēns, adv., as often as.

R.

rabiēs, f., no. gen., madness.

rāmus, ī, m., a branch, bough.

rāna, ae, f., a frog.

rapidus, adj., rapid, swift, quick.

rapīna, ae, f., booty.

raptō, āvī, ātum, āre, to seize.

ratis, is, f., a boat.

recursus, ūs, m., winding.

reddō, didi, ditum, ere, to give back, reflect, cause to appear, to exhale.

redeō, iī, itum, īre, to return.

redigō, ēgi, actum, ere, to turn back, to make in return.

referō, rettulī, lātum, ferre, to carry or bring back, report, bring the news of, to give in return.

reflexus, ūs, m., a bending back.
reflumus, adj., refluent, flowing back.
refoveō, fōvī, fōtum, ēre, to refresh.
refugiō, fūgī, ere, to recede, run back.
regō, xī, ctum, ere, to rule, govern.
remipēs, pedis, adj., oar-footed.
remulcum, ī, n, a tow-rope.
rēmus, ī, m., an oar.
reor, ratus, ērī, to imagine.
reparō, āvī, ātum, āre, to reflect.
repetō, īvī, ītum, ere, to return, to.
rēs, reī, f., the State, condition.
reserō, āvī, ātum, āre, to disclose, reveal.
resonō, āvī, āre, to resound.
respondeō, dī, sum, ēre, to respond.
rēte, is, n., a net.
retexō, xuī, xtum, ere, to tell about.
retineō, uī, tentum, ēre, to retain, preserve.
reus, ī, m., a defendant.
rēx, rēgis, m., a king.
reverentia, ae, f., reverence.
rhēdō, ōnis, m., a kind of fish without bones.
Rhēnus, ī, m., the Rhine.
Rhodanus, ī, m., the Rhone.
Rhodopē, ēs, f., a mountain Thrace,
a part of Haemus.

rictus, ūs, m., a mouth.
riguus, adj., watered, well watered.
rīpa, ae, f., the bank, shore.
rīsus, ūs, m., an object of laughter.
rīvus, ī, m., a stream, brook.
Rōma, ae, f., Rome.
rostrum, ī, n., a beak, the curved end of a ship's prow.
rotātus, ūs, m., a turning or whirling round.
rōtō, āvī, ātum, āre, to whirl, roll.
ruber, adj., red.
rudis, e, adj., rude, unskilled.
rūmor, ōris, m., murmur.
ruō, ruī, utum, ere, to rush down.
rūpes, is, f., a cliff, rock.
rursus, adv. again.
rūs, rūris, n., the country.
rutilō, āvī, ātum, āre to be reddish.
rutilus, adj., red, rosy, bright.

S.

sacer, adj., sacred.
sacrō, āvī, ātum, āre, to hold sacred.
saepe, adv., often.
saeta, ae, f., bristle.
saevus, adj., furious, savage.
salar, aris, m., a trout.

salmō, ōnis, m., a salmon.
Salmona, ae, f., a tributary of the Moselle
salūtifer, adj., health-bringing.
salveō, ēre, to salute, imp. salvē, hail!
sanguis, inis, m., blood.
Santonicus, adj., Santonian.
Sarāvus, ī, m., the river Saar.
sariō, ōnis, m., a salmon trout.
satis, adv., enough, sufficiently.
Satyrus, ī, m., a Satyr.
Sauromatēs, um, m., the Sarmatians, a Slavic people, dwelling from the Vistula to the Don.
saxum, ī, n., a rock.
scaena, ae, f., appearance.
scopulōsus, adj., rocky.
scopulus, ī, m., a cliff, rock.
scrūtātor, ōris, m., an examiner, investigator.
scrūtor, āre, ātus, ārī, to examine.
secō, cuī, ctum, āre, to divide, intersect.
sēcrētum, ī, n., a secret.
sēcrētus, P. adj., secret, deprived of, without.
sectātor, oris, m., follower, one who practises.
secundus, adj., the second, favorable.
secūris, is, f., an axe.

sēcūrus, adj., secure.
sed, conj., but, yet.
sēdēs, is, f., a seat.
sēgmentum, ī, n., segment.
sēgnē, adv., slowly.
sēgnis, e, adj., inactive.
senātus, ūs, the Senate.
senecta, ae. f., old age.
senectūs, ūtis, f., old age.
senium, iī, n., old age.
sentiō, sī, sum, īre, to perceive, be sensible of.
serēnus, adj., bright, serene.
sēria, ōrum, n., serious matters.
sermō, ōnis, m., language, conversation.
serra, ae, f., a saw.
sērus, adj., late.
Sēstiacus, adj., Sestian.
si, conj., if.
sīc, adv., in this manner, so, thus.
siccus, adj., dry.
Siculus, adj., Sicilian.
signum, ī, n., a sign, signal.
sileō, uī, ēre, to keep silent about.
silūrus, ī, m., the sheat fish.
silva, ae, f., a wood, forest.
similis, e, adj., similar, like.

simulācrum, ī, n., image, likeness.
simulāmen, inis, n., imitation, image.
sine, prep. abl., without
singulī, ae, a, adj., num., distr., single.
sinō, sīvī, situm, ere, to permit.
sinuōsus, adj, sinuous, winding.
sinus, us, m., a hollow, curve, depressed surface, bay, gulf, fold (of toga)
sitiēns, entis, P. adj., thirsty, dry, parched.
Smyrna, ae, f., a city of Ionia.
sōl, sōlis, m., the sun.
sōlācium, iī, n., comfort.
soleō, itus, ēre, to be accustomed.
solidus, adj., firm, solid.
solitus, P. adj., accustomed.
sollicitō, āvī, ātum, āre, to solicit, attract.
solum, ī, n., the floor, country, region.
sōlum, adv., alone.
sōlus, adj., only, alone.
solvō, solvī, solūtum, ere, to set free, undo, efface.
sonāns, antis, P. adj., sounding, resounding
sonōrous, adj., resounding.
soror, ōris, f., a sister.
sors, tis, f., a lot.
sortior, ītus, īrī, to obtain by lot.
sparsus, P. adj., extended, wet.

spatior, ātus, ārī, to go, proceed.
spatium, iī, n., a space.
speciēs, ēī, f., sight, view, kind, species.
spectāculum, ī, n., spectacle.
spectātus, P. adj., respected, honored.
spectō, āvī, ātum, āre, to see, observe, watch.
speculātiō, ōnis f., a speculation.
speculum, ī, n., a mirror.
spernō, sprēvī, sprētum, ere, to despise.
spīna, ae, f., prickle, spine.
spīritus, ūs, breeze, life.
spīrō, āvī, ātum, āre, to rage, roar, breathe.
spūma, ae, f., foam.
squāleō, uī, ēre, to be rough.
squāmeus, adj., scaly.
squāmiger, adj., scaly.
squāmōsus, adj., scaly.
stagnum, ī, n., waters, swamp, pool.
stellātus, P. adj., starred, starry.
sternō, strāvī, strātum, ere, to cover.
stirps, pis, f., race.
stō, stetī, statum, āre, to stand.
stolidus, adj., rough, rude, foolish.
strīdeō, dī, ēre, to hiss, whiz, buzz.
stringō, inxī, ictum, ere, to touch.
studium, iī, n., desire, pursuit.

sub. pref. abl., beneath, below, in, at; acc. under, beneath.
subeō, iī, itum, īre, to enter, appear.
subiectum, ī, n., a lower place.
subiectus, adj., below, beneath.
sublīme, is, n., the air.
sublīmis, e., adj., lofty, high, distinguished.
substruō, xī, ctum, ere, to build beneath.
subtēmen, inis, n., the woof.
subter, adv., beneath; prep. acc. beneath, under.
subtīlis, e, adj., slender, fine.
subvehō, vexī, vectum, ere, to bring.
succēdō, cessī, cessum, ere, to advance.
sūdor, ōris, m., perspiration, sweat.
sūdus, adj., bright, cloudless.
suī, gen., no nom., dat. sibi, pron. 3rd. pers. reflexive, of himself, of herself, of itself.
sulcō, āvī, ātum, āre, to furrow.
sulphureus, adj., sulphurous.
sum, fuī, esse, to be.
sūmō, sumpsī, sumptum, ere, to take.
super, adv., above; prep. acc., above, over, on the top of.
supernē, adv., above.
supernus, adj., upper.
superus, adj., comp. superior, sup. summus

and suprēmus, that is above, higher. summus, highest, summit, last, surface.
suppleo, ēvī, ētum, ēre, to furnish.
Sūra, ae, m., a river in Germany, now the Saur.
surgō, surrexī, surrectum, ere, to rise.
suspendō, dī, sum, ere, to suspend, hang up.
suus, pron. possess. 3rd. person, his her, its, their.
Syrācosius, adj., Syracusian.

T.

Tabernae, ārum, f., a town Bingen and Trever, Belgiumm.
tacitum, adv., silently.
tacitus, P. adj., silent, quiet.
tālis, e. adj., such, of such a kind.
tam, adv., so.
tamen, adv., however, yet.
tandem, adv., at length, at last, finally
tantum, adv., only, alone.
tantus, adj., so great.
Tarbellicus, adj., Tarbellian.
Tarnis, is, m., a tributary of the Garonne, now the Tarn.
taurīnus, adj., taurine.
tectonicus, adj., architectural.
tectorius, adj., of a roof.
tectum, ī, n., a ceiling, roof house.

tegō, xī, ctum, ere, to cover, hide.
tēla, ae, f., the warp.
tellūs, ūris, f., the land.
telum, ī, n., a weapon.
temperō, āvī, ātum, āre, to temper, soften.
templum, ī, n., a temple
tempus, oris, n., time.
tendō, tetendī, tensum, ere, to extend.
teneō, tenuī, tentum, ēre, to hold, have
possession of, occupy, rule.
tenuis, e, adj., little, insignificant, thin, fine.
teres, etis, adj., smooth.
terō, trīvī, tritum, ere, to visit
tergum, ī, n., the surface, back.
tergus, oris, n., v. tergum.
ternī, adj., num. distr., three.
terra, ae, f., land, country.
terreō, uī, itum, ēre, to frighten.
Tēthys, yos, f., the sea.
testūdō, inis, f., a vault, an arch.
texō, xuī, xtum, ere, to weave, make, produce.
theātrum, ī, n., a theatre.
Thracius, adj., Thracian.
Thybris, is, m., the Tiber River
timeō, uī, ere, to fear.
tinca, ae, f., a small fish, the tench.

titulus, ī, m., a title.
torpidus, adj., benumbed.
torqueō, torsī, tortum, ēre, to roll, whirl, hurl.
tot, adj., num., indecl., so many.
tōtus, adj., entire, whole.
tractus, ūs, m., course, distance.
trahō, xī, ctum, ere, to draw, lead, prolong.
tranquillus, adj., tranquil, quiet.
trānseō, īvī, itum, īre, to go over, cross over, pass by.
tremō, uī, ere, to tremble, tremble at, quiver, wave.
tremor, ōris, m., quivering
trepidō, āvī, ātum, āre, to throb, jerk.
trepidus, adj., hurrying, rushing, turbulent, alarmed.
tribūnal, ālis, n., tribunal, judgment seat.
tridēns, entis, m., a trident.
trihōrium, iī, n., three hours.
trirēmis, is, f., a trireme, a vessel with three banks of oars.
triumphus, ī, m., a triumph, victory, triumphal procession.
tū, tuī, pron. pers. thou, you.
tueor, tuitus, ere, to see, look upon, glance.
tum, adv., demons., then.
tumultus, ūs, m., a tumult.
tunc, adv., demons., then.

turba, ae, f., a crowd.
turgeō, rsī, gēre, to swell out.
turris, is, f., a tower.
tūtēla, ae, f., a guardian, keeper.
tuus, poss. poss., your.

U.

ubi, adv., where, when.
ūdus, adj., wet.
ūllus, gen. ūllīus, adj., any.
ultima, ōrum, n., the farthest limits, the utter-
most parts.
ulva, ae, f., sedge.
umbra, ae, f., a shadow.
umbra, ae, f., a fish, a grayling or umber.
ūmēns, entis, P. adj., moist, damp, wet.
unda, ae, f., the wave, sea.
unde, adv., from which place, whence.
undique, adv., on all sides, everywhere.
undisonus, adj., wave sounding, roaring with waves.
ūnus, adj., num. alone, only.
urbs, urbis, f., a city.
urgeō, ursī (rare), ēre, to impel, push forward.
ūsque, adv., continuously, constantly, as far as.
ūsūrpō, āvī, ātum, āre, to enjoy.
ūsus, ūs, m., use, enjoyment.
ut, adv. rel. of manner, as; conj., so that

utergue, utraque, utrumque, pron., each, both.
ūtrimque, adv., on both sides, on each side.
ūva, ae, f., a grape.

V.

vadum, ī, n., a shallow, stream
vagor, ātus, āri, to go to and fro, be spread abroad.
vagus, adj., irregular, wavering, wandering.
vapor, ōris, m., smoke.
vapōrifer, adj., vaporous.
varius, adj., various, manifold
vātēs, is, m., a poet.
ve, conj, enclitic, or.
vel, conj., or.
velut, adv., just as if, as though.
vēna, ae, f., genius, strength.
venia, ae, f., pardon, forgiveness.
veniō, vēnī, ventum, īre., to come.
venter, tris, m., the belly.
ventus, ī, m., wind, breeze.
Venus, eris, f., Venus, the goddess of love.
verber, eris, n., a stroke, blow.
verbum, ī, n., a word.
vereor, itus, ērī, to fear.
vērō, adv., in truth.
verrō, verrī, versum, ere, to drag along.
vertex, icis, m., a point, summit.

vērum, adv., but, yet.
vērum, ī, n., the true.
vērus, adj., true.
Vesēvus, ī, m., Vesuvius, a volcano in Campania.
vestīgium, iī, n., trace, foot print, track.
vestiō, īvī, ītum, īre, to clothe.
vestis, is, f., a garment.
vetō, uī, itum, āre, not to permit, to prevent.
vetus, eris, adj., old, ancient.
vexō, āvī, ātum, āre, to harass, disturb, vex.
via, ae, f., current, way.
viātor, ōris, m., a traveller.
vibrō, āvī, ātum, āre, to vibrate, tremble, wave.
vīcīnus, adj., neighboring, near.
videō, vīdī, vīsum, ēre, to see, observe; pass., to seem.
vigēscō, gui, ere, to begin to thrive.
vigor, ōris, m., vigor.
villa, ae, f., a villa, country house.
vincō, vīcī, victum, ere, to conquer, overcome.
vinculum, ī, n., a fetter, bond, rope.
Vincum, ī, n., Bingen, a city in Germany.
vindēmia, ae, f., vine.
vindicō, āvī, ātum, āre, to claim, appropriate.
vīnētum, ī, n., a vineyard.
vir, ī, gen. plur. virum, m., a man, hero.

virēns, entis, P. adj., green.
vireō, uī, ēre, to be green.
virga, ae, f., a rod.
virgunculа, ae, f., a little girl.
viridis, e, adj., green.
viridō, āre, to grow green, be green.
virītim, adv., separately, one by one.
vīs, vis, f., power.
viscus, eris, n., flesh.
vīsus, ūs, m., sight, vision, gage, view.
vīta, ae, f., life.
vīteus, adj., vinny.
vītis, is, f., a vine.
vitreus, adj., transparent, clear, beautiful.
Vīviscus, adj., Vivisciau.
vīvus, adj., living; aqua viva, running.
vix, adv., with difficulty, scarcely.
vocō, āvī, ātum, āre, to call, summon.
volō, voluī, velle, to be about to.
volucris, is, f., a bird.
volūmen, inis, n., a book.
volvō, volvī, volūtum, ere, to roll together, roll, flow.
vox, vōcis, f., a voice, call.
vulgus, ī, n., the common people.
vulnus, eris, n., a wound.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 086855340